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# **Latin America Report**

No. 2207



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27 October 1980

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No. 2207

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## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

#### Thirty Delegates Attend

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Today at 0900 the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International will begin; during this meeting the participants will explore various topics of interest to the region, especially those dealing with the aspirations of third world nations to a new economic world order and the resurgence of dictatorial regimes in the area.

This meeting will be attended by about 30 delegates, including: Jose Francisco Pena, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the chairman of the committee; Anselmo Sule from the Radical Party of Chile; Michael Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica; Armando Villanueva, former presidential candidate of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] of Peru; there will also be delegates from El Salvador, Barbados, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Argentina.

Among the special guests attending will be: Bern Carlsson, secretary of the Socialist International; and the personal representative of Willy Brandt and the leader of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] of Germany, Karl Lindenberg.

#### Manley Interviewed

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p D-16

[Report on interview with Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica, at the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International in Caracas on 12 September 1980]

[Text] The prime minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, called statements that his government is acting as part of a

pro-Soviet movement in the Caribbean an "idiotic remark."

He gave EL NACIONAL's reporter this exclusive interview shortly before the start of the meeting of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International which the Jamaican statesman is attending.

Manley, who only attended yesterday's session, and who will not be attending the closing session, since he was to return to his country yesterday, was asked about the importance of this meeting for political relations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

[Answer] I think that this is a very important opportunity to reemphasize the importance of working toward the victory of the democratic process in Latin America, and to consider the things that we can do and that will help us to attain this objective. This is also a very important opportunity to examine the status of the North-South dialogue and to consider what strategies we need to explore and develop in order to move toward the creation of the new international economic order.

[Question] Do you think that democracy has been advancing or retreating in Latin America? (We asked this through the Jamaican interpreter).

[Answer] I think there has been tremendous progress in Nicaragua and a terrible retreat in Bolivia. We will have to wait to see what happens in El Salvador in order to determine the final results.

[Question] What is your opinion of the situation in Bolivia?

[Answer] It's disgusting! (The interpreter translated literally).

When we asked his opinion about the support of Salvadorean Christian Democracy for the government junta of that country, Michael Manley smiled and said he did not want to discuss that.

[Question] What are your relations with the government of Commander Fidel Castro?

[Answer] We have very good relations based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, and cooperation, with shared

objectives, such as the liberation struggle in South Africa, and work toward a new international economic order.

[Question] Your government has been mentioned, along with some others, as the arm of a presumed Soviet escalation in the Caribbean. What do you say about that?

[Answer] That is an idiotic remark that is used as constant propaganda to try to isolate regimes that are working for change in the interests of their peoples, and that are fighting to change the world's economic system.

The Jamaican prime minister later spoke at the plenary session of the Latin American Socialist International. During his speech Manley termed "historic" the role that Venezuela has played within OPEC for the benefit of the third world nations, whose economies are being strangled while the industrialized countries have surpluses that they can not use because of inflation.

He called for a North-South dialogue to take place in harmony; he said this is a courageous act, and the South must develop the political powers that will enable it to negotiate with the North.

"The North," he said, "should recognize that social justice must accompany the systems it has implemented in the economic exploitation of the southern nations and that the stability of the North itself will depend on international social justice."

"It is my opinion," he said, "that we in the South must work with determination to develop our own internal economic relations as a means to establish bases for our independent struggle, because if we negotiate from our position, we will quickly achieve change."

He pointed out that those Third World countries which have financial surpluses from oil "have a special obligation to the process by which we can achieve this independent, functioning economic force."

"I don't believe that humanity can develop if the minority, the developed countries, does not cooperate; in that case they will not enjoy their own prosperity and peace," said prime minister Manley, after pointing out that the third world encompasses two-thirds of the world's population.

## Carlos Andres Perez Scores Europeans

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-1

[Text] The former president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, during his speech yesterday at the closing session of the Socialist International, said that it is Europe's fault that we are facing the danger that Latin America may become an area equipped with nuclear weapons.

In the final plenary session, after discussing the problems of the North-South dialogue, agriculture and food, energy and the transfer of resources, former president Perez spoke to the socialist parties and the observers present about the arms race.

He said that "the European nations, and what is even worse, the European governments, have helped to facilitate and stimulate the arms buildup in Latin America, and some of the countries which have done this are governments with a social democratic orientation."

The former Venezuelan president said that "this is a situation that we must analyze frankly so that beyond assessing the blame for the situation, which is of little interest, we may all seek, within the Socialist International, to find ways on which there will be absolute, sincere, and authentic agreement, of opposing the arms race."

Perez said that "I don't want to go any further in my comments, which could go on endlessly because of the numerous examples we have."

Nonetheless, referring to the arms race, he said that "this is a vital issue, a life or death issue, for the industrialized nations."

He emphasized that "I think that here we can have a great opportunity to reach agreement between the nations of the Socialist International from the developing world and from the developed world."

In speaking of the international economic order, "which will certainly oblige us to make great concessions, we realize that it can not be achieved overnight, but we must establish the essential principles on which the creation of this new international economic order can be proclaimed in the medium and long term."

He concluded his remarks by saying that "we must be optimistic, we have to realize that here lies the true challenge of ideologies, here what is really at stake is the survival of the planet."

CAP To Chair Dialog

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-14

[Interview with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at the closing session of the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International in Caracas, Venezuela, on 13 September]

[Text] "The second meeting of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International was both productive and very important," said the former president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, in closing the meeting.

He said that the final statement includes a very important synthesis "of what we discussed and decided in this meeting."

There is also an internal agreement, which is of exceptional importance. This is the unification of Latin American viewpoints to be submitted to the congress of the Socialist International that will be held in Madrid in November. There we are going to present a coordinated and serious front that will give us greater leverage in the meeting of the world's social democratic parties."

[Question] You will make a very important proposal on the North-South dialogue and on the arms race?

[Answer] Today I heard from the secretary general of the Socialist International, Bernt Carlsson who, along with our comrade Willy Brandt, decided that I would act as chairman for the North-South dialogue in the Madrid conference.

[Question] What are the options for confronting the so-called "Armaments International"?

[Answer] Well, you see our position in the final statement. Now this is going to entail a resolved, coordinated, and permanent action to slow down the offensive that has been unleashed against the south by this "Armaments International." We believe that the start of this offensive was the coup in Bolivia, which can not be portrayed just as a simple act by reactionary military leaders of the Bolivian Army. We can also point to a new dangerous and crafty move against Latin America and against the armed forces. In Bolivia this led to a conspiracy between the military reactionaries who led the coup with the forces of crime, and with drug dealers. This introduces a new and highly pernicious element into the future of our Latin America.



[Question] What counterweight could the democratic governments of Latin America bring to bear against this situation?

[Answer] I think it will be enough. What has been done in Ecuador at the proposal of President Roldos, and approved by the Andean Pact nations, is a Code of Conduct that states the supranationality of human rights. This is a very important step because it simply means that demanding respect for human rights in each nation of Latin America is not an act of intervention.

It is unfortunate that only the Andean Pact nations are signing it. I think that this alliance should expand beyond the Andean Pact and that the other democratic nations, such as Costa Rica, Jamaica, Granada, and others which escape me right now, and which do not belong to the Andean Pact, should also sign it. This should become a permanent alliance among all the Latin American countries to confront the onslaught of dictatorships. I don't think that the Andean Pact will become a political body, but I do believe that the democratic countries of the Andean Pact will take the initiative to unite in a single frontal attack all the democratic nations of Latin America.

[Question] What is the position of social democracy in Latin America?

[Answer] That is a very important question. It was my responsibility to analyze this situation. We are going to take our report to the Madrid congress.

#### Final Document Issued

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-29

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International yesterday approved in its closing session the proposed resolution that will be presented to the resolutions committee of the Socialist International congress to be held in Madrid in November.

During the meeting the participants also approved a body of agreements on various sectors, establishing their position on different situations and problems of relevance in the political, social, and economic environment of Latin America.

In so doing, the committee repudiated the plebiscite held in Chile by the dictator Pinochet and offered all its moral and material solidarity to the Chilean democratic forces in this new unitary phase of their struggle. The committee further agreed to contact the democratic governments of the Americas and to ask them to denounce in the OAS and the UN this masquerade which is just one more violation of human rights, rights which have been recognized by the international community, and an offense to the conscience of the peoples of the continent.

Other resolutions dealt with the following topics:

To devote special attention to the evolution of the dictatorial situation that the Haitian people have been suffering under for so many years; and to reject all regional and institutional policies that in one way or another are supporting the survival of the Duvalier family in power.

To condemn the military dictatorship of Gen Alfredo Stroessner for its repressive, despotic, and antidemocratic nature; to condemn the Paraguayan military dictatorship for having prohibited the holding of this committee meeting in Asuncion; and to demand from the Paraguayan regime the immediate release of Roa and Antonio Maidana.

To appoint a special subcommittee to monitor until 30 November the evolution of the plebiscite proposal of the Uruguayan dictatorship and to coordinate with the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay group any actions the committee may take in solidarity with the Uruguayan people. The members of this subcommittee are: Daniel Oduber (Costa Rica); Carlos Andres Perez (Venezuela); Anselmo Sule (Chile); Michael Manley (Jamaica); and Juan Francisco Pena (Dominican Republic).

To give its support and backing to the ICFTUO [International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations] and ORIT [Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers] commission that is traveling to Bolivia and Chile, which consists of the following members: Juan Jose del Pino (secretary general of the ORIT); Enzo Friso, Latin American representative of the ICFTUO; Ulf Asp, from Sweden; Luigi Cal, from Italy; J. Harker, from Canada; R. Arazi, from Israel; M. Simon, from Spain; and T. Alberti, from Venezuela.



To accept the proposal made by Francisco Vargas Munoz, agrarian secretary of AD [Democratic Action of Venezuela] and Stormy Reinoso, in the name of the agrarian department of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, to establish an agrarian department within the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International. Furthermore, to present this proposal to the Socialist International in Madrid so that the International itself may establish an agrarian department.

#### Support for Michael Manley

The Latin American Committee of the Socialist International, meeting in Caracas, states the following:

I The struggle for peoples' liberation and progress is a demanding task, which requires that all sorts of resistance, both open and concealed, on the part of the class with wealth and power, be overcome.

II The above-listed circumstances are even worse in the Caribbean area, given its location which is strategic for the center of imperialism.

III Convincing proofs of this are offered by the problems that the prime minister of Jamaica, our comrade Michael Manley, has had to face and overcome. He is the champion of the new international economic order, the cause of the third world, and the leader of the progress and liberation of his Jamaican people.

IV Comrade Manley is today leading a region that until now did not control its own destiny, but was subject to the exploitation and oppression of colonialism and multinational capitalism; now, under his leadership, and because of it, the region is writing its own independent history.

V The Committee rejects all the attempts made by the reactionaries to destabilize the government of comrade Manley, and it urges all parties of the Socialist International to express their effective and direct solidarity, through their respective governments, with the Jamaican process and its leader, Comrade Michael Manley.

VI The Committee expresses its full support for Comrade Manley and his People's National Party, and its wishes for his success in the forthcoming election.

## Final Document

The final document drafted by the Socialist International Committee meeting in Caracas includes a warning about the military escalation in Latin America, which was revealed by the coup in Bolivia and the support given this coup by the most reactionary and darkest forces on our continent.

The document also covers the following points:

The case of El Salvador is not the case of a junta which is fighting the extreme right and left, but rather it is a military dictatorship with the support of Christian democracy which is governing against the will of the people.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front is the legitimate representative of the people of El Salvador and the Salvadoran people have our full support and solidarity.

We are appealing to all democratic Salvadorean political organizations to use dialogue and understanding as a basis for seeking reasonable formulas so that a democracy may be established there, a democracy which will benefit all the inhabitants of El Salvador and put an end to the bloody civil war.

Guatemala is going through a critical period in which the arrogant military dictatorship is taking so-called anti-interventionist positions in order to conceal or refuse any explanations for the growing number of both massive and selective assassinations.

After celebrating the first anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution and the overthrow of the Gairy dictatorship in Granada, the Caribbean has again become an area of international tensions with imponderable world repercussions, not only because of the gravity of the crisis in Central America due to the criminal aggression of the dictatorships in Guatemala and El Salvador, and the insistent rumors of intervention in El Salvador, but also because of the actions taken to destabilize the legitimate and democratic government headed by our comrade Michael Manley and his People's National Party. The attitude of the International Monetary Fund, a covert form of intervention, should be thoroughly changed, in line with the report of the Brandt Commission, or it should be denounced as an instrument of the interests of the multinational companies and of economic imperialism.

In the case of Puerto Rico, we state our concern about what appears to be an imminent call for a plebiscite to follow the U.S. presidential elections in order to decide the definitive status of this fraternal Latin American nation.

As we are firm supporters and advocates of a people's right to self-determination and independence, we state that the formalities surrounding the expression of the people's will are not adequate to guarantee the authentic legitimacy of such a plebiscite if it is conducted under conditions which only appear to be free from coercion.

We reassert our support for nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, while we at the same time support the Code of Conduct that was signed in Ecuador at the proposal of President Jaime Roldos, which states that human rights are supranational.

We warn the democratic world about the ideas of Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate for the U.S. presidency, ideas which bode ill for Latin America, as they include the intervention of U.S. troops to settle internal conflicts in our countries; furthermore, his ideas are a veiled threat to the validity of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which return to Panama its sovereignty over the Canal Zone. In addition, we reject his threats to world peace.

Once again, the reactionary forces in Latin America are turning to the pretext of the threat of communism to justify persecutions and attacks on authority. In Latin America, the danger has been and still is a threat coming from the far right, and we therefore reject the attempts to discredit plans for social change in Latin America and the Caribbean by using the specious arguments of "anticommunism" that have been raised as a byproduct of the cold war, a cold war which threatens the progress of world detente, heightens warlike tensions, and stimulates the activities of the most reactionary sectors of our continent.

We denounce any form of terrorism, which always implies a brutal violation of human rights. We defend the right of peoples to resort to armed insurrection when peaceful means are denied them, in order to achieve their liberty and the full and authentic application of human rights.

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## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### SWEDISH SDP REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF LEFT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Interview with Pierre Schori, secretary of international relations of the Swedish Social Democratic Party; date and place not given]

[Text] Pierre Schori, secretary of international relations of the Swedish Social Democratic Party [SDF] and leader of the Socialist International, has visited us for the third time in 1 year. We interviewed him a few hours before his return to Scandinavia.

[Question] How do they see us in Europe, Comrade Schori?

[Answer] There is deep solidarity with Nicaragua in Sweden and in other European countries. In our country there is no room for a defamation campaign against you because the people have a solid knowledge of your revolution. My party prepared a special, illustrated and very educational pamphlet which won you the sympathy of our public opinion.

[Question] What have been the results of your visits, beyond their obvious political importance?

[Answer] After my first trip, made in August 1979 as part of a Socialist International mission, we obtained \$5 million in immediate aid from the Swedish Government. Later, with the support of the party, the labor unions and the cooperatives carried out a campaign to buy 50,000 gasoline lamps for the literacy campaign. This also let us buy some 400,000 notebooks, without affecting a donation of \$1 million in cash. That is the contribution of the Swedish labor movement. In addition to that, our party gave the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate an ambulance and our Women's Association donated \$17,800.

At the time of my second visit on the occasion of the first anniversary, we arranged for other types of cooperation. On this last trip I came with Comrade Sigurdson, former deputy and former minister of cooperation under the Olaf Palme government, with whom we have promoted "courses to increase technical training for health workers of the AMBLAE [Luisa Amanda Espinoza

Women's Association]" and a workshop on "popular communication." In addition the decision of the Swedish city Kalmar to declare itself a "sister city" with Matagalpa was formalized. The city will present Matagalpa soon with a drinking water fountain. We hope that based on our new reports and proposals, the Swedish parliament and the government will arrange for new assistance soon.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding Latin American unitary organizations which have recently emerged. For example, the COPAL, the Conference of Socialist Parties, the Commission on Human Rights headed by C. A. Perez and Bishop Helder Camara?

[Answer] From the outside looking in, I believe the time has come to form fronts against the dictatorships, as fronts were formed against the NAZI occupation during World War II. There are some already in El Salvador, Guatemala and Uruguay; there were some here in Nicaragua. That is essential; there have to be antidictatorial forces where there is no room for sectarianism or maximalism. The unity of all the antidictatorial forces is essential to confront imperialism and the reactionaries, who are very strong. I see differences in the specific situation in each country, but that is the general perspective. In addition, it is easier in Europe to achieve concrete solidarity with those unitary fronts; with the resistance in Bolivia for example, a country where the election cards have all been played and the struggle must be carried out by other means....

[Question] What can you tell us about the Bolivian situation...?

[Answer] The Bolivian coup has been strongly repudiated in Europe. You know that Siles Suazo and Jaime Paz were at the Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden and we supported their electoral campaign. Bolivia teaches us that other means to fight the military must be found now. The democratic forces tried several times to participate in the elections and now, if they need to develop other ways to struggle, they will receive our support.

The electoral process in that country was not useless. In fact, it was essential because the electoral campaign helped to raise the people's consciousness in a broad way. In modern times it is as important to win in the media as in the mountains. Using television, radio or the press to inform the people, you can make an electoral process as revolutionary as a guerrilla cell.

[Question] How do you assess those armed struggles, especially in Central America?

[Answer] The Socialist International has a clear position: concrete support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador and the Democratic Front Against Repression in Guatemala.



We stated it first at our regional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Santo Domingo in March 1980. There was adverse reaction from the United States and it started a diplomatic offensive aimed at our fraternal parties in Europe, explaining its position and our "mistake" in "supporting the communists."

But in June we confirmed our position in Norway before the guest delegations from the fronts of El Salvador and Guatemala, and at the same time we demanded that the White House abandon its position. Our party has been the pioneer in that line and we have given both fronts not only concrete solidarity in words but also financial solidarity. Besides, by distributing information and promoting their cause in Europe, we are politically creating a "second front."

[Question] And faced with this, what is the implication of the election of Reagan or Carter in the United States?

[Answer] Carter's policy has been very ambiguous and has repeated, more or less, the mistakes regarding Nicaragua in El Salvador. We--the progressive Europeans--have given our firm support to the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador and that has been a sign for the United States. That has shown the United States that it is not a matter of "communist" fronts, and that these fronts have the support of Europe's democratic forces. The inevitable defeat of both dictatorships can be brought more emphatically to the notice of the United States if we--the Social Democratic parties of Europe and the Socialist International--support those fronts.

But Carter's policies have also meant--perhaps--a certain neutrality which we have been able to use in the democratic struggle. With Reagan it would be quite the opposite and that is very dangerous. He has come out definitely against the Sandinists and other popular forces in Latin America. There is a difference.

But what really counts for us in Europe is to put ourselves very firmly on the side of the revolutionary forces, and to also support the more moderate sectors within the American "establishment." The United States must understand that Latin America now is more than its "back yard." In addition, we have relations of close and concrete collaboration with many fraternal parties in Latin America and Africa and of course, we support the national liberation movements....

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CSO: 3010

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**ORGANIZATIONS FEAR EXPULSION**--Costa Rican political and religious organizations expressed their concern over the possible expulsion of Father Benito Tovar, representative of the [Salvadoran] Revolutionary Democratic Front, from the country. In a letter sent to the Costa Rican government, priests, pastors and deputies recalled the traditional hospitality of this nation with political refugees. We have discovered that there are strong pressures from the government to have Father Tovar expelled. This would be a tremendous injustice and we do not want to remain indifferent to it. Father Tovar sought refuge in Costa Rica because of the political and social conflict in El Salvador and has become the best spokesman of support for the best interests of the Salvadoran masses. [Text] [PA120100 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 80]

**CHILEANS IN ARGENTINA**--Relatives of Chileans that have been residing in Argentina for many years have reported to EL MERCURIO that they are experiencing a new atmosphere of hostility against them, particularly those that are living in Bahia Blanca and Bariloche where military authorities have imposed "a state of emergency" surrounding those sectors where the Chilean community reside after they return from work. In an interview held on the Argentine-Chilean border, the international highway in Puyehue, the sources expressed their concern at the atmosphere of unrest that they have been experiencing in the past few weeks. They reported that Chileans who live in Bahia Blanca and who make up 30 percent of the local population are only allowed to leave the neighborhood called "little Chile" during work hours, that is from 0800 to 1800. They said that they are not allowed to leave this area after the established time because military troops surround the area to control them. Those Chileans that live in Bariloche, located 300 km from Bahia Blanca, are experiencing a similar situation. About 20,000 Chileans live in Bariloche where they work in hotels or are hired as fruit pickers in the Neuquen Valley. [Eugenio Cacagno Freire] [Excerpts] [PY161931 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p C9]

CSO: 3010

BRAZIL

BISHOPS PROTEST EXPULSION OF ITALIAN PRIEST

PY170058 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 15 Oct (AFP)--The National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) condemned here tonight the Brazilian government's decision to expel Italian Priest Vito Miracapillo from the country.

In an official note released 2 hours after the announcement of the expulsion of the Italian priest through a presidential decree, the CNBB called the nation's attention to the ambiguous content and the arbitrary use of the foreigners' statute, which makes it possible to take this type of action.

The expulsion decree of Father Miracapillo states that the Italian priest was considered a harmful, undesirable person because of his refusal to celebrate a thanksgiving mass on 7 September to celebrate the 158th Brazilian independence anniversary by arguing that in this country there is no effective independence of the people, who are reduced to the status of beggars and are deprived of their rights.

The official note of the CNBB, which is made up of 330 bishops in Brazil, states that the expulsion of the Italian priest is not linked to Brazilian independence, but to the situation of dependency endured by the poor people of Ribeiro and of the whole country.

It also states that Father Miracapillo was slandered and that his statements were distorted because of his work in defense of the peasants who work in the Pernambuco sugarcane fields.

The note stresses that the expulsion of the Italian priest is going to undermine the Brazilian image abroad and it will only serve interested groups, by silencing the church of God in its evangelical work in favor of the poor of this country.

It concludes by stating that the Brazilian church does not accept the charges made against Father Miracapillo, whom the church thanks for his pastoral work in our country.

CSO: 3001



## BRIEFS

CRITICAL PERIOD FOR EDUCATION--Brasilia--Education Minister Eduardo Portella feels that this is the most serious period in the history of Brazilian education and that the crisis of the university is essentially financial. Regarding the situation of the university professors, who are calling a new strike scheduled for next week, he feels that the professors must not lose hope, "but within the economic climate we are experiencing now, with some unexpected contributions such as the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, all measures which represent expenses for the government have been momentarily at least, postponed." For the minister, this is the worst moment for Brazilian education "because a number of things which have been taking place for 20 years has been consolidated at this moment. Twenty years have been necessary for Frankenstein to acquire all his physiognomic features. Then, a political opening regime was necessary so that many things could come to the surface and be seen in the daylight, in the uncomfortable and healthful clarity of daylight." [Excerpt] [PY152243 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 16]

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS STRIKE--Public school teachers of Parana State yesterday called a strike and, according to the leadership of the teachers association, paralyzed nearly 70 percent of the schools in the state. Meanwhile, Parana Education Secretary Edson Machado de Souza reported, through his aides, that the strike was "only partial, having affected approximately 30 percent of the schools, especially in the major cities." The strike leaders have reported that the movement will spread in the next few days, especially if the following demands are not met: pay adjustments every 6 months irrespective of whether these benefits are extended to all other governments employees; a base salary equivalent to the three highest minimum wages in force in the country; raise level 1 to 2, thus benefiting graduates of teachers schools who have completed the probational period; and full enforcement of the teachers statute. [Excerpt] [PY142340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 16]

CHILE

GOVERNMENT BANS REENTRY OF PDC PRESIDENT ZALDIVAR

Reentry Banned

PA170025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean military government today banned the reentry to the country of Andres Zaldivar, president of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party [PDC], it was reported here officially.

The former finance minister, under former President Eduardo Frei's administration (1964-1970), has been accused of violating provisions of the internal state security law in recent statements which he made abroad, it was indicated here.

Zaldivar told the Mexican newspaper UNO NAS UNO that "if the government of President Augusto Pinochet maintains its authoritarian position, anything could happen in the future, including a civil war."

Statement on Denial

PA170115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean military government today banned the reentry into the country of Andres Zaldivar, president of the disbanded Christian Democratic Party, it was officially reported here.

The former finance minister under president Eduardo Frei's administration (1964-1970) has been accused of breaking the internal state security law in a recent statement abroad, it was noted here.

Zaldivar told the Mexican daily newspaper UNO MAS UNO that "if President Augusto Pinochet's regime maintains its authoritarian position, anything can happen in the future, even civil war."

An Interior Ministry statement accuses Zaldivar of being intent on a systematic campaign to undermine Chile internationally, "mar the prestige of the institutional system that the Chilean people have set up and smear our most treasured institutions."

The state secretariat stated that it is public knowledge that Zaldivar makes constant trips abroad with such objectives and that he constantly makes similar statements which are published internationally.

"He also wants," the note says, "to promote abroad his view that a government with military participation but different from the incumbent one might be set up in Chile. This means he contends that our armed forces and police will become divided, a reckless hope which is made worse by the circumstances spelled out further on."

The Interior Ministry stated that in a statement published in a Mexican daily newspaper Zaldivar admits having taken steps to achieve that goal. In fact, regarding the names of the military who might be in the "civilian-military government" which is being suggested, he says textually:

"I think there are many. The problem is they cannot speak up because of the system in which we are living. We have been labeled subversive for getting in touch with them and it has been said that we are trying to divide the armed forces and police. What we are doing and will continue to do is to offer a peaceful transition toward democracy. I am certain that there are soldiers with democratic ideals."

The official statement says that this "entails the intent of promoting not just division within the said institutions but also their rebellion against the upper echelons which make up the government junta."

"This attitude presupposes noncompliance with the current legal system and the new one approved in the new constitution by calling the armed forces and carabineros to join subversion. This would be an outright challenge to the legitimacy of the current government and a call to rebel against its authority."

The Chilean Government stated that such actions are among the causes set forth by law to ban his reentry into the country "because they are actions which Chilean law rates as crimes against internal state security, they are clearly opposed to Chile's interests and they make their author a threat against state security."

"The government expects its opponents to react to the extremist stands into which some fanatical political leaders want to drag them and to understand that only working within the approved institutional framework will it be possible to strengthen reasonable and peaceful coexistence so that the new democracy that Chile wants can be consolidated," the statement ends.

CSO: 3010

TURBAY ATTACKS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] "Colombia has nothing to thank Amnesty International for, and only deplores the fact that an institution which might have been clearly entitled to international gratitude, in the case of Colombia, has put itself in the service of the terrorists," declared President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, in a message sent to Thomas Hammarberg, secretary general of that organization, through the ambassador in London.

The text of the message is as follows:

"The only comment that I wish to make on the complete report which you sent to Ambassador Balcazar on 28 August is that, in my opinion, the performance of Amnesty International in the case of Colombia is considered to be totally biased and inspired by purposes that are not identified with the sincere defense of human rights.

"Colombia, not because it heeded insinuations from Amnesty International, but in compliance with its own conviction, has implemented a policy of defense of the legitimate interests of the Indians and of improvements in the conditions of the prison population. Moreover, it has continued the investigation and punishment of cases of abuse of authority that have been reported to the responsible officials. The government has submitted for the consideration of the chambers an amnesty bill for the armed rebels, not to ingratiate itself with that organization; for I clearly recall that your hasty April report had no purpose other than to attempt to impede the solution unanimously upheld by the entire world which was applied to the seizure of the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogota.

"My country certainly has nothing to thank Amnesty International for, and only deplores the fact that an institution which might have been clearly entitled to international gratitude, in the case of Colombia, has put itself in the service of the terrorists. I have no other comment to make on your report, and I express the hope that, in the future, the activities of Amnesty International will be worthy of respect for their objectivity and unsuspecting spirit. Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, President of Colombia."

2909

CSO: 3010

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES GUERRILLA GROUPS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 14 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 9

[Text] A total of 1,812 Colombians associated with six armed groups would be the beneficiaries of the amnesty bill submitted by the government to Congress, which will start to be debated this week.

In response to a questionnaire from this newspaper, the minister of national defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, disclosed the latest information obtained on the sphere of influence, weapons and number of individuals comprising the guerrillas operating in the country.

As informed sources have explained, the amnesty consists of "forgetting" that one or more political crimes have been committed, and hence it cannot take into account the behavior of the beneficiary in subsequent crimes that he might commit. A pardon, which is only the exemption from the penalty that can be imposed, is something different.

The bill submitted by the government has evoked widespread controversy, to the point where one of the most organized armed groups, M-19 [19 April Movement], became divided when the time came to express an opinion on the bill.

The Conservatives, or at least the Alvarists, have decided to remain aloof from the debate, because they consider amnesty to be a Liberal problem. And the Liberal sectors in Congress are confronted with an extensive, total amnesty, without any type of restriction, while the government sector backs the proposal of President Turbay Ayala.

In order to obtain a relative point of reference for what the consequences of the amnesty might be, in the event that the bill is passed by Congress, the defense minister was asked about the leading statistics that might be relevant in the discussion.

Among the data supplied by the head of the Defense Ministry, it should be stressed that acknowledgment is given of the existence of six armed groups, and the notorious Army of National Liberation, with only 38 members and 36 weapons.

In all, according to that ministry, the guerrillas have only 1,000 weapons, nearly two men for each weapon. The urban support systems are not included.

#### What There Is To Forget

In addition to the strikes made by the armed groups, of great significance in most instances, such as the "seizure" of towns, and bank robberies, which have reached a considerable level in recent years, there have also been incidents such as the theft of weapons from the military armory which, even in the event that the bill is passed as it was submitted by the government, would be covered by the amnesty, because the limitation applies to those who are "deprived of their liberty," or the occupation of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic. All these acts would have to remain in legal oblivion.

If the government's bill were passed, for example, it would benefit the two members of the M-19 Superior Command who escaped from the La Picota penitentiary. So long as there is a warrant for their arrest, they are not "deprived of their liberty." And the same thing would apply if, for example, Jaime Bateman or Carlos Toledo Plata were arrested now. Those who are not, or have not been arrested prior to June 1980 could claim amnesty, because, in addition, the bill is already in effect if one considers the fact that it says that political crimes committed since last June will not be punished.

By way of a "sampling," Minister Camacho Leyva was asked about the number of members of the Armed Forces who were murdered by the subversive groups between 1978 and 1979: "During the period between 1978 and 1979, 37 members of the military forces and 13 of the National Police were murdered by those affiliated with the subversives.

"During the same period, the subversives murdered 167 citizens in various parts of the country."

On the other hand, the defense minister also reported, during the same period "80 members of the subversive groups were killed in confrontations with the troops and National Police."

#### The Subversive Groups

According to the Ministry of National Defense, there are six subversive groups in the country: "Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces" (sic), FARC; 19 April Movement, M-19; Workers' Self-Defense Movement, ADO; Popular Liberation Army, EPL; Commando Pedro Leon Arboleda Popular Liberation Army, EPL-PLA; and Army of National Liberation, ELN.

The so-called "sphere of influence" of each of the subversive groups operating in the country has been determined by the Defense Ministry as follows:



"Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces" (sic): I Front (Caqueta-Meta); II Front (Huila-Tolima); III Front (Caqueta); IV Front (Magdalena Medio); V Front (Uraba); VI Front (Cauca-Valle); VII Front (Meta-Huila).

19 April Movement (M-19): It operates basically in Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Atlantico, Magdalena, Valle, Cauca, Antioquia, Santander, Tolima, Meta, Quindio, Risaralda, Caldas, Huila and Caqueta.

Workers' Self-Defense Movement, ADO: It operates basically in Bogota.

Popular Liberation Army, EPL: It operates in Antioquia and Cordoba.

EPL-PLA Group: It consists of a group deviating from the traditional EPL, and is engaged basically in urban terrorism in the cities of Bogota, Tunja, Barranquilla, Cali, Ibague, Armenia, Pereira and Girardot.

Army of National Liberation, ELN: It operates in northeastern Antioquia and northern Santander del Norte.

#### Members and Weapons

According to the defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, the status of the groups insofar as numbers of members and weapons are concerned, is as follows:

"FARC, 773 members and 408 weapons; M-19, 531 members and 288 weapons; ADO, 20 members and 15 weapons; EPL, 60 members and 50 weapons; EPL-PLA, 190 members and 220 weapons; ELN, 38 members and 36 weapons.

"This list does not include the number of individuals comprising urban support systems in each of the subversive groups."

Such is the approximate status of the subversive groups in Colombia, if one believes the military forces' intelligence services.

2909

CSO: 3010

## FOUR M-19 LEADERS CAPTURED BY ARMY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 7

[Text] Four staff members of M-19 [19 April Movement] who were convicted as criminals in absentia by the court martial in the La Picota prison were captured by the Army during the operation carried out last week in Tocaime, where the subversive movement was going to hold a "summit" meeting.

They are Jose Yamel Riano who, according to an organizational chart published by the military authorities last year, is a member of M-19's finance section; Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, from the same section; Isidro A. Merchan, member of the printing and propaganda section subordinate to the intelligence group; and Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, who held a high-ranking position in the national leadership.

Captured along with the aforementioned were another nine subversives, who were placed under the orders of the 10th Brigade, with headquarters in Tolimaida.

The latter were identified as Ricardo Leon Vargas, Diego Canarte Velez, Ricardo Lopez Hernandez, Diana M. Morales, William Ramirez, Rodrigo Restrepo Valencia, Rafael Navarro Wolf, Laureano Rodriguez Diaz and Luis Emilio Roa.

As the public was informed, the capture of the guerrillas took place last weekend between the departments of Cundinamarca and Tolima, after the Army's secret service forestalled the meeting of the subversive group that was due to be held on Friday at the Potosi bathing resort in Tocaime.

All the leaders of the sectional commands had been summoned to the meeting of M-19's Regional National Plenum, which was to be instituted by the supreme heads of the organization, Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata.

The presence of the subversives had been discovered the day before (Thursday) by four B-2 agents, who at first took the customers at the bathing resort for university students spending the weekend at that recreational area.



However, a mistake on the part of one of the detectives thwarted the aspirations of the authorities to capture the two most wanted M-19 leaders in the country.

In fact, one of the guerrillas who was preparing to institute the regional plenum discovered some of the secret agents, and sounded the general alarm.

Immediately, all those attending the "summit" began fleeing in several vehicles, while others dove into the water of the Bogota River and managed to escape.

There was an exchange of gunfire between the four detectives and the occupants of two vehicles, which left a toll of two wounded: a guerrilla fighter, Isidro Merchan, and an agent.

According to statements from official sources, in addition to Bateman Cayon and Toledo Plata, the Eighth Regional National Plenum was to be attended by Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin, who made a spectacular escape from the La Picota jail.

The four members of the M-19 staff captured in operation Toucama were taken to Bogota yesterday, and placed at the disposal of the chairman of the verbal court martial, Col Rafael Martin Prieto, to be tried immediately.

#### Description of the Staff

Jose Yamel Riano, alias "Manuel" or "Diego," born on 1 November 1943 in Girardot, son of Vitencia, height 1.80, pasty complexion; an active member of M-19 since 1975. According to the authorities, he has taken part in most of the conferences held by the terrorist group.

In charge of handling the organization's finances on the national level, an activity that he carried out in Bogota. At present he is being tried as a criminal in absentia by the verbal court martial under way in La Picota. He is considered the leading contact of Jaime Bateman Cayon, alias Pablo Garcia.

Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, alias "Mario," Adan" or "El Mono," born on 9 July 1948 in Pasto. Married to Ruth Amparo Erazo Calcedo; a sanitary engineer by profession.

An active member of M-19 with the rank of major. Responsible for the Cauca mobile command; headed the "seizure" of El Caleno.

He took part in the guerrilla school organized in the department of Cauca and headed by Ivan Marino Ospina in 1978. He was being tried as a criminal in absentia at La Picota. He was accused of being a member of the Marcos Zambrano command which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, alias "Rafael," born on 15 September 1944 in Bogota; ranks as one of the founders of M-19.

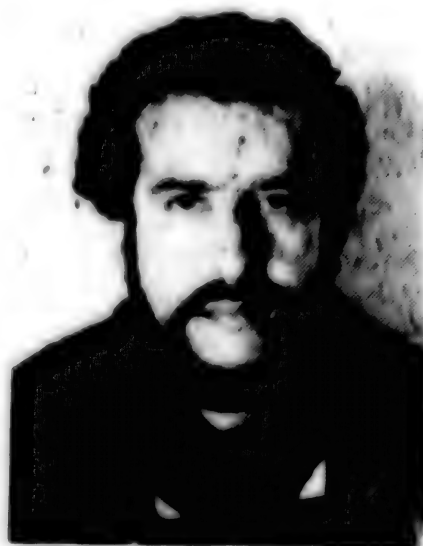
In February 1978, he planned the kidnapping of former Ambassador Miguel de German Ribon, whom he took to a "people's jail." He was responsible for the negotiations with Afranio Parra Guzman, who is being tried in a court martial. In April 1978, he planned and directed the seizure of the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Museum, in Bogota. He was in charge of transporting the weapons stolen from the Northern Armory, and the one who ordered Jaime Barrero Cruz, alias "Antonio," to construct a hideaway in the northern sector in which to keep the weapons that had been stolen. He holds the rank of superior officer and chief of one of the columns of the Bogota regional entity.

Isidro Merchan, member of the M-19 intelligence section; he was responsible for preparing and disseminating subversive propaganda.



**Antonio José Navarro Wolff**

Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf



**Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes**

Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes



**Isidro Antonio Merchán**



**José Yamel Riaño**

2909

CSO: 3010

## COLUMNIST DISCUSSES REGIME'S WEAKNESSES

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 21 Sep 80 Sec A p 16

[Article by Carlos Villalba Bustillo: "Weaknesses Which Debilitate the Regime"]

[Text] In Plato's "Georgics," the concept of politics transcends the concept of action. Therefore, he puts in the mouth of Socrates, his teacher, the statement that this activity is to the soul what gymnastics is to the body: in other words, a purifying occupation for kings and politicians. Aristotle, perhaps influenced by the Macedonian peace which marked his era, scored the rulers who did not gear social life to virtue and who, having passed very good laws, lacked people "accustomed to and practiced in the use of good government." In these two original sources of political theory, there was no conception of laxity, nor was conspiratorial tolerance possible. The desires and purposes of a state which needed to shape civilizations or destroy institutions on the basis of an ethic adjusted to each situation, came later. It all depended on the historical perspective from which events were viewed. Machiavellianism was one of the ecumenical dimensions of that new reality which believed, or pretended to believe, that politics and morality are mutually exclusive because they are at odds. Its legacy still influences palaces and parliaments, almost always with forgetfulness of people, and behind huge veils of egoism and lies. Hence today, both the one and the other, are closer to "The Prince" than to "The Republic" and "Politics." The ends are justifying the means.

From Word to Deed...

During his campaign, President Turbay encouraged Colombians and gave them great hope when he said that he would govern "with the most capable and honest individuals;" and later, in his inaugural speech, he gave notice that his administration would make a very clear distinction between the various types of penalties incurred by the actions of his officials. The president was not mistaken, because the penalty for crimes should be one thing, the disciplining for administrative irregularities should be another, and the morality imposed for immorality should be still another. And in

public service, particularly in the handling of complicated situations, the requirements placed on the upper echelons should leave no room for doubt, and even more so if the action charged owes its seriousness to the nature of their functions and the importance of their position. Therefore, it is a sophism of oversight to expect, with the flagrant conduct of certain administrators which appears obviously and prominently crooked, that the prosecutor or penal judge will penalize and sentence the wicked, malicious public servant. Unfortunately, President Turbay came to power filled with commitments, and his feelings of friendship and gratitude toward those who gave him their votes forced him, contrary to his good faith and sincere desires, to be less relentless than was to be expected of him.

The nation was told that the "positive" part of the Security Statute, in which the prosecution of the drug traffic was to be established, was written for the purpose of eradicating that scourge from the areas struck by it. However, even within the government itself, there were some who were very skeptical about the potential results of the pertinent provisions; and, with concern but without shock, we Colombians must record its complete inoperativeness in the column of losses and gains. In fact, all the native or foreign individuals captured with drug shipments were subjected to the procedure called for in Legislative Decree 2144 of 1978, the text of which cited, at least ostensibly, the stringency with which penalties must be imposed on those using aircraft and oceangoing vessels to engage in that business which is punishable and punished by law.

It was not difficult for the employees responsible for implementing the decree in question to convert it into an additional, profitable "modus lucrandi" [means of making money], which also caused the humor of national geniuses to think up jokes about the surreptitious and evil mechanisms whereby bribery and extortion were given leeway. Pilots and crews were more fearful of the amount given to the greedy inspector from the administration than of the fine, imprisonment and confiscation of the aircraft and vessels. Did the lofty government do anything to apply a lasting solution to that moral gap in the administration? Can we recall any decision setting an example against those who made the remedy worse than the disease? Did the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, perchance, attempt to do so, since that is its responsibility?

That third part of the body of laws on public order and security, with its inconsistent binding quality, was no less unfortunate than the third part of Decree 1923, with the aggravating factor that it was more humane and proper to come from the intermediate authority corrupt than to torture the jailed subversive. When this situation is reviewed briefly, the comments of Salust become dramatically current: "Authority has ceased to be the practice of justice, and it is applied as if wrongdoing were the exercise of power."

## The State and the Monopolies

If, as Thomas More observed, politics had become separated from morality, and that separation moved the latter even farther away from economics, we must be convinced that, upon examining the state's relations with the monopolies in Colombia, the creator of Utopia was correct. To be sure, the situations here in no way resemble Britain's revolt against Spain, nor the politicians' rebellion against the League, nor that of the Tudor princes against Charles V, events which were the result of three different concepts: the Roman, that of the decline, the Christian and the feudal. But in our time and our country, the political course of the ruling class is charted by an artificial truth in which it alone believes; while the common social phenomena at the base are poverty, illiteracy and alcoholism, and, in the superstructure, the concentration of capital, waste and the economy of monopoly, with all their consequences. It all takes place in that untouchable, defying and sinister atmosphere, although nothing is known, and the articles of the Constitution which establish and regulate intervention are not even invoked by the meek guardians of the collective interest who, whether willingly or unwillingly, are docile parts of a machine which works for some things and which for others of greater importance is obliged to stop and remain silent. The law, in its atmosphere, is a "jellyfish" entity subject to manipulation, a kind of liberated woman whom no amorous tactic can fail.

The old idea that the liberal Party would put a stop to the improper concentration of wealth, originating under the old Lopez, has disappeared from the minds of thinking Liberals, those who are frightened of the nation's uncertain future, those chagrined by the tumultuous tide of political patronage, those who cannot conceive of a government of mere maintenance, those who do not accept political democracy without economic democracy, those who expect of their leaders more candor in speech and proposals, and those who believe that government control can halt the "crescendo" of privileges filling the investment groups with profits.

In the present state of imbalance besetting the country, a point of convergence for the various sectors of the society might be the adoption of a strategy against the concentration and multiplication of uncontrolled wealth. Do not let them tell us that passing antimonopolistic laws means persecuting free enterprise and attacking the capitalist structure; because the industrialized countries with market economies have started countering the economic and social gaps produced by the system since the end of the last century. It is not that we want the government, or governments, to put an end to the entrepreneurial class without reason, but rather, based on constitutional and legal instruments, to force it, for example, to lend property its social function, to pay taxes on excessive profits, to give the worker a share in the company's profits and to reduce the inflationary process by placing a ceiling on prices.



The question is posed again: Has the government, which knows the procedures of the concentrators of capital and the monopolistic groups, done anything to replace them within a just and harmonious economic context? Has it been concerned with investigating what is being done with the people's savings that are deposited at very low interest? It actually has done something, but in a different direction and with different purposes. The director of one of those groups was named to open an embassy in the bewitching, mysterious East. For another, there was created a sumptuous, tentacular agency to regulate certain types of investments. The young politician from another industrial empire was transferred, with a brief interregnum, from a vice ministry to a governorship. And, according to a report broadcast by radio from Todelar, the director of civil aeronautics requested one of the congressional committees to relieve the impoverished Avianca of a tax burden which is not allowing it to breathe.

Reciprocal obligations result from that bond with the administration: The Government is committed to avoiding shocks, and the businessmen who are appointed must reinforce it and sprinkle it with perfume and praise; because several of them have, among their branches, splendid and well endowed newspapers with wide regional circulation. But the time has come to apply to the large concentrations of capital a measure such as the one ordered in San Andres to the hot money; to be applied to public officials and former public officials who, under the protection of their authority, have committed at least improprieties in the negotiations of agencies for which they were responsible, many of which are known to the public.

#### Self-Praise and Promises

The present regime has found it necessary to sing, each week and in different parts of the country, praise and more praise for the works projects that it opens: electric plants, government buildings, telephone exchanges, police stations, bridges and schools. It is a means of relieving the anxiety caused it by the inability to respond to the great national necessities. Now then, the tropical frequency with which it takes to the public square to deliver emotional speeches leaves, on the one hand, the impression that there is still a candidate campaigning, and, on the other, the impression that, with what is considered to be done and accomplished, the government's word has been broken. This has just happened in the case of the coal's position in the PIN (National Integration Plan): The president stated at La Guajira that this region of the country is benefiting from the plan; and yet, in its two volumes, the amount of the planned investment does not appear. We hope that there was an oversight on the part of the editor, so that the president will make amends with the large number of voters who enabled him, on 5 June 1978, to recover the dream that he could not achieve the day before. No less noteworthy was the versatility that the regime showed with the controversial fertilizer plant, shifted from one side to the other, and almost in the same direction in which the presidential party was moving. With less nomadism greater stability might be achieved in the government's program, not to mention such international exaggerations as those relating to the disarmament of the Andean Group and the outlet to the sea which Dr Turbay offered the Bolivians at Riobamba.

The foregoing are weaknesses which debilitate the regime.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p D-15

[Report on interviews with Salvadoran Justice Minister Dr Mario Antonio Solano Ramirez and Salvadoran ambassador to Venezuela Jorge Hasfura, by Nestor Mora at the Salvadoran embassy in Caracas on 27 August 1980]

[Text] Today El Salvador is one of the nerve centers of continental politics, due to the influence that the unfolding of the present crisis will have, one way or the other, on Latin America's revolutionary process.

Seeking the opinion of one of the young men of the present government regarding events in that country, yesterday we interviewed that country's minister of justice, Dr. Mario Antonio Solano Ramirez, at the embassy.

The conversation began with his observation that the situation in El Salvador has to be viewed from two standpoints:

"In the first place, one has to recognize that the government has an interest in transforming the country's economic and social structures, which it is doing."

And he noted that he was referring particularly to the government whose term began in January of this year, and which already had the participation of the Christian Democrats. He then added the proviso that the reference to the Christian Democrats did not originate from any sympathies for them on his part because he does not belong to that ideological persuasion.

Next he enumerated and explained three fundamental aspects of the transformation that is taking place in the country: the agrarian reform, the nationalization of the banks and the nationalization of exports.

According to him, the agrarian reform which was initiated with the application of a basic law, has begun its first phase with the expropriation of all the plantations covering more than 500 hectares. In the second phase it will proceed with the expropriation of all estates between 100 and 500 hectares.



To whom is the land being given? "To agrarian cooperatives composed," he said, "of the farmers who work on it, with attention being given to what has been a claim for many years in Latin America: the land should belong to those who work it.

"To complement this action a decree law was promulgated and has begun to be applied which calls for doing away with the system of sharecropping and leased lands."

He added: "Another one of the fundamental decisions adopted has been the rationalization of the banks, which had been in the hands of the landlords of the estates. This nationalization was achieved through the purchase of shares at their nominal value. The feature of this measure is that those who previously owned 100 percent of the shares now have only 1 percent.

"What was achieved with this?" the minister of justice asks. "In addition to the benefits it will have in itself, by applying it oligarchic power has been reduced."

He then went on to explain to us the scope of the other measure: nationalization of foreign trade which comprises the foreign trade of the country's basic export products--cotton, sugar and coffee.

"What happened to this trade under the previous regimes? Those products were sold abroad and the proceeds from the sale were deposited in foreign banks.

"Due to nationalization distribution of the proceeds from the sales of those products, in hard cash, is compulsory," he added.

"This," he commented, "is the reality of the changing process that the present government is offering to the country."

#### The Accusations Made Against Carlos Andres Perez

The accusations made by Social Christian leader Luis Hidalgo against former President Carlos Andres Perez charging him with being the most visible head of the Social Democrats who support the "Marxist assault upon my country," appeared in yesterday's newspapers.

"Mr. Hidalgo's statements," the minister said, "are a politician's statements. He belongs to a political party and he must have had some reason to make them. Therefore, in my position as a government official, I can make no comment concerning the charges being made against Venezuela's former president."

To conclude the interview, Minister Solano Ramirez confirmed that at present preparations are being made for a proposed new constitution and work is being done to convene a national constitutional assembly, with the purpose of legitimizing and humanizing the government's struggle.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Salvadoran ambassador [to Venezuela], Mr. Jorge Hasfura, who was present at the interview, categorically denied that his government had recognized the Bolivian military junta, as has been reported.

#### The Oligarchy's Power Has Been Reduced

Replying thereafter to a question from the reporter regarding the causes of the opposition to the current government by an important sector of Christian Democrats, while other sectors support it, the minister told us:

"What really happened at the party's inner level cannot be reported by me; to be sure, I know some of the dissidents and it seems to me that they are very progressive persons and that probably they are not very much in agreement with the alliance which their party has established with the Armed Forces."

We reminded him at this point about recent statements by former Foreign Minister Consalvi in which he maintained that the influence and power of the famous 14 families who for years have dominated El Salvador remain in force.

"If that is a political judgement," he replied, "it is subject to debate; however, in order to analyze my country's objective reality, you have to go there, to see for yourself what the decrees have produced.

"The first reply to this statement would be as follows: while previously the oligarchy concentrated all the land in its hands, now it no longer owns it; while previously the oligarchy owned 100 percent of the banks' shares, now it only possesses 1 percent; while previously it controlled all exports, now it no longer controls foreign trade. We have to admit--regardless what ideological position we take--that oligarchic power has been reduced.

"I believe," he added, "that not even the most complete revolution, not even the most violent revolution can put an end, from one day to the next, to the former regime's power structure.

"Therefore, I think that one should have an understanding of El Salvadore and one cannot ask that the ruling class, which during 150 years of 'independent' life controlled the country, disappear overnight."

#### There Has Been No Intervention by Venezuela

Upon referring once again to the charges being made by the opposition, especially the Revolutionary Front, regarding the existence of intervention by the government of Venezuela in El Salvador, he said:

"I would not call it intervention nor meddling in my country's internal affairs, but rather an expression of solidarity on the part of the government of Venezuela so that El Salvador may solve its problems, and this

solidarity is required at this time at which the country is a victim of aggression."

[Question] By whom?

[Answer] We consider that it is external, but we would not dare to point out where it comes from.

[Question] Promoted by the right or the left?

[Answer] I would not want to qualify it as coming from the right or the left, but rather as coming from opponents of the regime that was established on the 15th of October of last year.

"Could it be said," we persisted, "that a bitter dispute is developing in El Salvador between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats to obtain definite influence in the area?"

"Political systems," he replied, "tend to internationalize themselves; so do doctrines. And politicians want their influence to spread beyond their own borders.

"Nevertheless," he went on, "what interests me is not ideological influence, but the act of solidarity on the part of one country toward another, and specifically, of one government toward another."

#### Human Pettiness

Returning to the topic of reforms, we asked the minister to what he attributed the fact that the Social Democrats are opposed to the junta if, according to what follows from what he said, reforms are taking place in El Salvador which that faction has not succeeded in bringing about in countries where it has been or is in power.

"I would dare to say," he replied, "that there is more to it than matters of politics or ideology; what is happening right now is the result of human pettiness which influences individuals and especially the politicians.

"It goes something like this," he explained. "If the good things were not done by me, they are bad, and so long as I do not bring them about they will continue to be bad.

[Question] That statement could be accepted with regard to internal affairs. Does the minister believe that it applies to international affairs?

"Probably," was his reply. "El Salvador's revolutionary process does not correspond to the theoretical schemes that they have suggested. Therefore, they are no longer interested in making an in-depth analysis of things. Because I believe that, to form a judgment about what is

happening in El Salvador, one would have to visit El Salvador to see the phenomenon directly."

He likewise reiterated that El Salvador's people are dedicated to work, as they demonstrated at the recent strike decreed by the Revolutionary Front for 13, 14 and 15 August when everybody went to work.

"This," he asserted, "gives me the impression that the people of El Salvador are giving their support to the process of pacification and change.

"I can assert," he added, "that the working people support the process of pacification and change and opposition has to be seen as a sign that to foment opposition is a business matter, since only persons who are unemployed are promoting opposition."

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## EL SALVADOR

### BRIEFS

**GUERRILLAS BLAMED FOR VIOLENCE**--San Salvador, 11 Oct (LATIN)--Pedro Arnaldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of the nearby city of San Vicente, reported today that Costa Rican, Panamanian, Cuban, Mexican and Nicaraguan guerrillas have gone into action in this country that is beset by political violence. He said that these foreign guerrillas, the number of which he did not reveal, come down from the mountains daily "to rob, murder and kidnap and to set fire to buses and private or state property." Speaking to parishioners from the pulpit of the San Vicente Cathedral, the prelate said: "All the violence generated in the past months, the extraordinary force, rancor and hatred, come from abroad. It could not be otherwise." Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the government junta, recently reported the presence of foreign guerrillas, mostly Cubans, Panamanians and Nicaraguans. [Text] [PA120052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1839 GMT 11 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

## HONDURAS

### BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DENIES CONFLICT--There is no conflict between the legislative and executive branches. On the contrary the executive has all the support of the National Constituent Assembly, Roberto Plaza Cordoba, president of the legislative chamber, and top liberal leader, said during his first official meeting at the Government House with President of the Republic Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. Plaza Cordoba was accompanied by lawyer [name indistinct] general assistant to the assembly president. During the courtesy visit we spoke at length about national problems and we have reaffirmed to the provisional president that we are against the campaign tending to create the impression a conflict exists between the National Constituent Assembly and the executive power. There are persons interested in creating the belief that such a conflict exists. It does not and I am leaving pleased after having spoken at length with General Paz Garcia and shall pay another visit soon, Plaza Cordoba said. [Text] [PA100437 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 0750 GMT 9 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010



COSEP DEMANDS GREATER FREEDOM OF SPEECH

PA121841 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] yesterday asked for more information about the truth behind the recent events in Bluefields and other cities on the Atlantic Coast.

The COSEP alleges that the government, on the basis of Decrees No 511 and No 512 issued in September of this year and extensive interpretations thereof, has blocked detailed information from reaching the citizens, thus violating the nation's basic laws establishing unlimited respect for freedom of the press.

The COSEP points out that this lack of information keeps broad sectors of the population from having sufficient elements of judgment to contribute solutions to the nation's problems.

The COSEP therefore voices its deep concern over the limitations imposed by Decrees 511 and 512 and their interpretations and invites the government of national reconstruction to seek better solutions to the problems that arose on the Atlantic Coast in line with the interests of that sector of the population.

Following is the text of the COSEP communique:

The COSEP informs the citizens of the following:

1. That the citizens have no knowledge of the real magnitude and cause of the events which occurred in Bluefields and other cities of the Atlantic Coast. This area is part of the nation's territory and its events without doubt are a part of the nation's problems.

2. That the government, based on Decrees No 511 and No 512 published in September of this year and on recent interpretation of these decrees, has released only terse reports, without going into detail about the events, consequently limiting the citizen's ability to be properly informed, thus violating the nation's basic laws which establish unlimited respect for freedom of the press.

3. That the lack of information regarding these events keeps broad sectors of public opinion from having sufficient elements of judgment to contribute solutions to the nation's problems.

4. By virtue of the above, the COSEP voices its deep concern over these decrees and their recent interpretations, which limit the media's information capacity. COSEP also invites the government of national reconstruction to seek solutions to the problems that arose on the Atlantic Coast in line with the interests of that sector of the nation.

[Signed] /COSEP/ [word in slantlines published in boldface] Nicaraguan Development Institute, Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce [Confederacion de Camaras de Comercio de Nicaragua], Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Union of Agriculture and Livestock Producers of Nicaragua [Union de Productores Agropecuarios de Nicaragua], Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations.

[Dated] Managua, 7 October 1980.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN WORKERS MARCH ENDS, ORTEGA URGES GREATER UNITY

PA120420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2226 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The ceremony to close the Great March of the Workers for Unity and Solidarity and to support the junta of the government of national reconstruction concluded a few minutes ago.

As we have reported, this march was promoted by the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST]. CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia and commander of the revolution Daniel Ortega, as a member of the junta of the government of national reconstruction, spoke at the ceremony.

Companero Garcia noted the importance of the unity of the workers. This importance has been evident in the past. It made possible the victory of the national literacy campaign, the social achievements of the workers and unity, which is also important for the future tasks that the workers will be facing, next year, a year that has been called the year of austerity and efficiency.

Cmdr Daniel Ortega noted that a few hours ago the Inter-American Human Rights Commission that visited us for a few days left the country. He noted that the revolution has nothing to hide on human rights and that if there are limitations, it is because of the terrible situation in which the revolution found the national economy.

Commander Ortega noted that additional evidence of the generosity of the revolution is the decree issued yesterday. This decree releases and pardons more than 90 prisoners serving sentences because of crimes committed against the people during the Somozist dictatorship.

Commander Ortega also noted the workers must achieve a greater cohesion and unity to face the tasks of the popular Sandinist revolution.

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## YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN LITERACY CAMPAIGN HAILED

### Youth, Parents Praised

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Sebastian Briceno]

[Text] All Nicaraguans, with tears in their eyes, have attended some huge, unprecedented and awesome parades in the last week, their eyes wet with gratitude and admiration.

The occasion was the return to their homes of some strange, and at the same time well-known, warriors.

Hundreds of vehicles of all kinds, each caravan 3 and even 4 km long, crossed the country in all directions. The people saw them pass and acclaimed them in amazement--in spite of the fact that we all knew what was happening--expressing with gestures and voices the emotion they felt in their hearts.

Nobody, not even those who did not tell their children because they did not have any or who, having them, did not want to expose them to the dangers presented by the great campaign, could remain indifferent to the magnitude of this event, perhaps unique in the history of America. Nobody, except those who are antipatriotic, could fail to be moved by the spectacle of youths returning by thousands upon thousands from inhospitable places, from the farthest recesses of dense mountains, from sad, ignored huts, all with their heads held high, smiles lighting their faces and their joy translated into eloquent words and gestures.

Nicaragua has for an entire week been witness to this unprecedented victory. And it has taken to the streets and highways to render to that youth its tribute of admiration and gratitude.

But we have also had foreign witnesses. Present in this hour of national glory have been representatives of friendly countries which so generously made their valuable contribution to the Literacy Campaign. And they will--we are sure--tell the world how in Nicaragua a new history is being written

which looks to the future, which is filling the morning with bright promises, which will soon ripen into the new fruits of peace and prosperity. And they can also say, surely, that only a profound, human and humanistic revolution was capable of lighting in the soul of these youths that enthusiasm vibrant with brotherhood, quick in its decision to fight, frank and open in its patriotic intentions, with which for 5 months they devoted themselves to the revolutionary task of teaching the ignorant and of bringing them, with their first letters and numbers, the certain hope of a better future.

We are proud of our youth, and we are also proud of the parents of those young people, because all of them, each from his own position in the struggle, displayed the highest spirit of sacrifice for our brothers who have been ignored and exploited for centuries. Because all of them made possible the marvel of light, of true light destroying the darkness, illuminating minds, opening routes to the spirit of our peasant people. Today, thanks to them, we can shout to the world:

"This is how the new Nicaragua, the Nicaragua of Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador works, sings and moves!"

#### Important Historical Event

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Rarely does history produce events which succeed in rallying around them unanimous support. Nicaragua has achieved this, outwardly and inwardly, with its exemplary and victorious Literacy Crusade, the quixotic undertaking of a people who had just finished an extenuating war, whose economy was in a shambles, and who were hungry and in need of many things. But the call went out, and the tired, bleeding country stood up; everyone responded, the older generations giving what they loved most--their sons--and the younger generation giving the best of themselves--their idealism, their enthusiasm and their generosity.

And this is the jubilant hour in which an entire people cry out to their heroes and to their history: "Mission accomplished!"

The most important and beautiful collective, patriotic action in the history of Nicaragua has been achieved. The cleanest (because of its youth and its disinterest). The most brotherly (because it was civilian and antiwar). And the most fruitful (because it was a labor of love and of culture).

The Crusade has borne direct fruits of incalculable cultural value: more than a half million people have been taught to read and write.

But, with all its sociological and cultural value, this is not the most important result. The greatest teachers were the pupils. In this agrarian republic, our Nicaraguan youths have received a course in the Nicaraguan character of our peasants; that is to say, of those who live most directly in communion with nature and the land and who, having been the most excluded,

possess a wisdom of the heart and a deep humanism which are the root and sap of our Nicaraguan identity.

The generous sacrifice of the young literacy worker in contact and communion with this teaching force of the peasant heart must produce--and it has already produced--a new and very deep vision of what Nicaragua is and must be. A vision from the soul which will continue to develop and, when the shouts of victory are no longer heard, will go on growing and return consciously in the thoughts and actions which will be the history of our tomorrow.

These young people who are returning know they have a hand in history. They have done something great, which had never been achieved before: they have gone beyond their own years. They are the protagonists of a campaign of peace and brotherly love which, it is to be hoped, will never be misappropriated by politics nor by ambitions of power, so that it will mean, in all its magnitude and force, what it must mean: the conquest of our future.

If what they have done is not sidetracked, if what they have done is not spoiled, if what united them continues to unite the Nicaraguan people, the crusade means our victory over the future. That is, we have opened a definite path to the indefinite.

And this is due (and we must emphasize this basic and important point) to the national and patriotic spirit which encouraged the crusade. Its success is due to the fact that everything was added and nothing taken away. Its triumph, like that of the war for liberation, was the fruit of a solidarity with no exclusions. Let not this lesson be forgotten! The most beautiful and fruitful success of our revolution was not achieved by an ideology, a party, a class or a government--it was done by all the people; it was done by the united youth of an entire people. It was done by love and not by hate. It was done by adding and not subtracting. The Sadinist Front contributed its leadership and organization. All the heads of families (from all regions, classes and sectors) not only contributed their generosity and their moral support, but also made economic sacrifices, undertaking to pay the expenses (sometimes of heroic proportions) for food and medicines for their children and the peasants entrusted to them. The churches contributed. The Catholic Church contributed, and Catholic people made a great human, moral and material contribution--national and international--such as has never been seen in any religious campaign. The mass organizations contributed. The self-denying teachers contributed. Workers and employees contributed their wages. And the peasant gave the most noble contribution from his poverty: that love, that generosity that gives everything, that thanks full of affection of which the returning youth spoke and continue to speak among themselves.

Whenever there is an ideal capable of uniting as the Literacy Crusade united; whenever there is a call to that brotherly spirit of nationhood which abounds in the hearts of the Nicaraguan people; whenever patriotism has that sincerity --without party hollowness, without hatred, without sly self-interest, without the imposition or manipulation of power--one can construct a fatherland and a people.



And let us not forget, in closing this lesson which the youth have taught the Nicaragua of today and tomorrow--let us not forget the dead. They symbolize with the supreme gesture of their sacrifice the lack of self-interest, the love and the deep Christian and Nicaraguan humanism which made this crusade possible.

Honor to the young returning heroes!

#### Rare, Unique Experience

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Joaquin Gonzalez]

[Text] Now that the brigade members of the Great Literacy Crusade are returning to their homes and to the city, they will arrive with a set of experiences which they probably will never forget. To have shared their lives with the peasants is a completely unique experience. They will not be able to forget the great heart of that man who, not having enough for his family and himself to eat, nevertheless gave of whatever he had. This act of love is seen particularly among the poor, those who are the poor of the Gospel. They will also have shared the peasant culture: those customs, attitudes and behaviors which are peculiar to the peasants--their beliefs, for example, in the mythical, the irrational, the fantastic. They will have shared their fiestas, their joys and their sorrows.

And above all, the brigade members will have had that great experience of God which our peasants have. That simplicity and humility; that outspoken faith, that great spirit of brotherhood. And probably many brigade members shared that faith with them, through discussion of the Word, prayers, etc.

When they return to the city, to the megalopolis, where relations are more impersonal, where the contractual, the utilitarian, the functional and the secular are so widely diffused, those values and experiences they shared with the peasants--if they have been well impregnated in the brigade members--will fight to be revived.

Many are the satisfactions of the brigade member who has completed his mission: to have taught the ignorant, to have become aware of the social reality of the peasants and to have shared peasant life for a few months, which many wish could have been longer. It is for this reason that many brigade members expressed the desire not to return to their studies or to their jobs in the city.

The brigade members deserve all our thanks because they have brought the light of knowledge to so many workers and peasants and because they underwent so many privations for this mission. For many brigade members their vision of the world will have been influenced by this teaching experience, and many will never be the same again.

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## LITERACY CAMPAIGN SEEN AS TURNING POINT IN REVOLUTION

## FSLN Plays Vanguard Role

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] August 23d, the Day of National Literacy, will go down in history not only as the date that marks the peak of the victory of Sandino's people against illiteracy, but also as a reference point in the process of strengthening the Nicaraguan revolution. We have frequently stated that "in Nicaragua nothing will be the same after the literacy campaign" and that "the revolution is irreversible and never retreats." Surely on 23 August both things became reality because we had never seen in Nicaragua so much concentrated revolutionary energy, so many "new men" incarnated in the brigade members and those who have just learned to read and write. Their enthusiasm grew when they learned of the new measures to strengthen the revolutionary process announced by our National Directorate and the government junta.

But above everything else we must stress the central element that makes it possible for great and transcendental things such as this to happen in Nicaragua. That element is the existence of a revolutionary government headed by the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front) and based on the full hegemony of the people. Only those who are against history, those who still live on past dreams, refuse to recognize the Sandinist leadership as the unquestionable vanguard of all the nation. And this is not because they do not know that the FSLN took power on 19 July and installed at that time a government junta to promote government management of the country, but rather because they want to put before that government of the people a scheme responsive to imperialist interests and the interests of the ruling classes which were displaced by the revolution. For this reason they cynically propose that the FSLN become a "party" like those they have formed, that it "auction off" power, and that it stop playing its role of vanguard of all the nation. But they will never succeed because the revolution was fought to build the people's government which will permit the creation of a new society.

The demonstration on 23 August was without any doubt a ratification of a Sandinist hegemony in which the vanguard, through our National Directorate, set new tasks for our people while confirming the general guidelines of the Sandinist revolution.

Specifically, the statement of our National Directorate stands out: It points out that the process of national reconstruction will be completed in the year 1985 and that at that time elections will be called "to elect the government program and the country's best men who, in charge of the government, will continue to promote the work of the revolution."

With that, our vanguard confirms the current members of the government junta as the heads of our government and precisely defines the temporary character of their term of government. At the same time it ratifies the National Directorate's political authority to set the guidelines to lead the Sandinist revolution and puts an end to the campaign of some minority sectors to artificially create an electoral climate. The rules of the game have already been defined.

In addition, our National Directorate's position on the matter of democracy, defining it as the "intervention of the masses in all aspects of social life," lays down a definitive guideline to strengthen the democratic process in our country. The literacy campaign has been the most obvious example of what the involvement of the masses in the country's social affairs means and the results are evident everywhere. The joint action of the people organized and led by a revolutionary vanguard has been, up to now, the key factor in the two great victories obtained by the Nicaraguan people (in the war against the dictatorship and against illiteracy). And experience tells us that this is the same path we must follow to tackle the problems of the economy, of national defense, of improving political democracy and of solving the social problems we still face.

The path is set, and by rallying all the nation around the unity of the people and the FSLN we will keep strengthening the Sandinist revolution.

#### National Unity, International Solidarity

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The closing of the great national Literacy Crusade suggests--because of its cultural and political importance, because of the majestic closing ceremony at the 19 July Plaza, and because of the relevance of the announcements made by the government junta and the FSLN National Directorate--many diverse comments and analyses, which it would be impossible to cover in a single editorial.

Thus, these editorial comments barely cover those aspects which, at the moment of writing them, seem most significant.

## Timetable for Reconstruction, Stability of National Unity

The announcement that, given the destruction of our economy and the lengthy and intense effort that its reconstruction demands, the timetable for national reconstruction--and consequently for the government junta--is being extended until 1985, the year in which elections will be held to constitute a new government, is especially significant and has important consequences.

The most important is that the period of national reconstruction has a timetable, and since the government program for national reconstruction has been ratified, the national unity of workers, peasants, students, professionals and progressive employers--which is needed for that reconstruction effort--acquires greater stability. There is, then, already a timetable on which we can count that leaves no place for any more fears and distrust.

The second one is that the revolution has ratified its commitment to a direct popular consultation--and that is the generic term for elections--as the means for generating and renovating the government.

The 4 and 1/2 years between now and 1985 will--with the development of schools and adult education, the improvement of our people's living conditions, and in short, with creation of cultural and economic conditions that increase freedom of thought and individual freedom to make decisions--make those elections a more loyal expression of the people's will than in any other country and, of course, that in any previous age in our country.

Let us note to conclude these comments that the general framework established for the elections--to improve the revolution's program, to choose its best men--does not discriminate against anybody since all, without exception, are called upon to participate in the revolutionary change of our society.

## International Solidarity and Its Recognition

A special place was accorded in the closing ceremony of the crusade to broad international solidarity. There was no political or ideological discrimination; everyone who helped was recognized. This is definite proof of political honesty and national independence.

This is proof that this country wishes to maintain the broadest and friendliest relations with all the countries in the world, within a framework of mutual respect.

We point this out because not only did the speakers at the crusade closing ceremony express thanks to those who helped it the crusade, but also a list has been published with the names of all the donors and the amount of their assistance.

In that list the American Government stands out. And despite the anti-imperialist stand of the Sandinist revolution, there is enough firmness and revolutionary honesty not to hide this, because when there is political-ideological strength, there is not fear of the truth.

However, a local newspaper has not understood this. It is using the figures on international aid published by the revolutionary government--in which the superiority of nonsocialist assistance is evident--to subtly claim: "Can you imagine," they seem to say between the lines," the capitalist countries are helping the most...."

The above is obviously not a naive remark. Basically they are trying to present international solidarity as the buying and selling of our national sovereignty.

They are doing this instead of seeing the maturity of our international relations; instead of seeing that with the revolution we conquered the right to have relations with all and receive assistance from all without bending our head, without handing over our sovereignty, the mines, the banks and the railroads. The Adolfo Diaz' of today--imposing on the prestige that said newspaper achieved by fighting against dictatorship and intervention--are trying to draw petty and sectarian political conclusions.

It is a small favor for the United States, since those who identify themselves as its local allies, are trying to draw petty, stale and fatherland-selling conclusions from a mature act which we are celebrating.

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CSO: 3010



## NICARAGUA

### MEXICAN BISHOP PRAISES LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Speech by Mexican Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo at the Literacy Campaign celebrations; date not specified]

[Text] Comrades: I was touched when I received this invitation, but I did not expect this presentation, which I attribute to the friendship of Commander Tomas Borge.

I spoke my first public words in Nicaragua on 13 November 1979, during the eucharistic celebration held in memory of the revolutionary martyr, Gaspar Garcia Laviana, in his parish church at Tola.

I have come to Nicaragua, I said then, on a pilgrimage as I would come to a sanctuary, to a meeting of the Liberating God with his people. With that inspiration, moved by the spirit, I have participated since 1978 in this great struggle for the liberation of the Nicaraguan people, although in a clandestine manner, from Cuernavaca, while carrying out my episcopal mission, with conflict and suffering in proportion. To what extent the complex but clear events in Nicaragua may be evangelizing is shown by the fact that in some of the popular neighborhoods of Cuernavaca, all the envelopes distributed for the Latin American collection, specifically for the churches of Nicaragua, on 17 August, were returned with the Christian solidarity of the poor.

I want to say that the involvement of the Catholic hierarchy in the National Literacy Commission was an important factor in my decision to accept the friendly invitation of the Sandinist government to speak here.



I am in communion with the Nicaraguan bishops. And yet, I make no claim to be acting in their stead or to be representing them. I will make use of this stirring occasion to salute them, and to render to them the praise that they deserve, because the Nicaraguan Church in general has joined in the revolution against the tyrant, and the Christian people, discovering the political teachings of the gospels, have swollen the ranks of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and have given the revolution and the reconstruction process a nuance that is unique and exemplary throughout the world.

### **Supporting the Bishops**

The fact that the Christian people have spurred on the clergy, and together they have supported the bishops, removing any shadow of legitimacy from the hypocritical Catholicism of Somoza, culminated with the Christian commitment for a new Nicaragua, a commitment contained in the splendid pastoral letter sent by the Nicaraguan bishops. This marked an enthralling milestone in the universal teachings of the Catholic Church. Its display of invaluable perseverance reached my country in a copy still fresh from the printers on 17 November and from its reading on Sunday, 18 November, in all the Catholic masses celebrated in Nicaragua.

In Mexico I had it printed, discussed it, and celebrated it as a confirmation of my statements and my criticisms.

I recalled then, as I shall do once again now, a statement made by a great friend of mine in his last years: this was Gen Lazaro Cardenas; his words were repeated on thousands of lips months before his death: "If the Church said: Converting yourselves will not transform Mexico, we will not make this transformation, because we are very closely bound together."

### **You Have Experienced a Conversion**

Popular Literacy Workers and members of the Popular Literacy Army who are here present: in your electrifying experience, you have already had your own conversion, and you have experienced the conversion of the people you have taught, by transforming the darkness into light.

You have already known these bonds, and you will get to know them even better in the days to come. Paulo Freire,

in "Pedagogy of the Oppressed," says that sectarianism is always destructive because of the fanaticism in which it breeds. But radicalization, on the contrary, is always creative, because of the criticism that feeds it. While fanaticism is mystical and therefore alienating, radicalization is critical and for that reason liberating, since while helping people to settle in the option they have chosen, it involves a growing commitment to a specific and objective reality.

Revolutionaries who fall into sectarianism become reactionaries, and Christians become even more reactionary. The Nicaraguan bishops in their pastoral letter, basing their position on the evangelical motivation of its second part, became radical and bold in stating the fundamental truth in our Christian faith which we are, the letter says, rediscovering and recovering as a central tenet in the present situation in our nation and in the orientation of the process of revolutionary change.

#### Commitment to the Poor

They briefly explained the announcement of the kingdom of God, the heart of the message brought by Jesus, and the evangelical commitment in the preference given to the poor, as a form of liberation in Jesus Christ, by stating, in the final part of the letter, the responsibility and challenge of the present times.

In the radical nature of this preference for the poor, taken from the spirit of Medellin and proclaimed in Puebla by the Latin American bishops, we Christians can not forget that this preference for the poor is the first among the Beatitudes.

We cannot ignore that the intercession of sociopolitical analyses and the methods for their application in real societies are still largely untested. So we see, for example now in the Literacy Campaign, that for the Christian this means changing an inorganic and miserable multitude into a people.

This means, an organized multitude which may be an active subject in the kingdom of God on earth, since it means giving the poor control over their language. Lack of such control had been the main inferiority of the oppressed class in relation to the ruling class.

## Greater Capacity for Living

Words will give the poor a greater capacity for living, for transforming and constructing, because the God of Jesus Christ chose to communicate with men by means of words, words which were interpreted and gave meaning to the historic events in the Bible. This was made explicit by topic number 22 in the short synthesis of our current Latin American theology.

I attended the first meeting of Christians for Socialism in 1972, and there I told the Christians participating in the Sunday celebration at a "Momia" /Christian Democratic/ parish in Santiago, Chile: Revolution is made with or against the Church, but not simply without the Church.

The task of the revolutionary leaders and of all those in charge is to create the revolution with the Church, or better yet, with the churches, for the good of the majority of the Nicaraguan people.

## Circumstances Have Been Given

The circumstances have been given to us, as Commander Fidel Castro said in his Ciego de Avila speech on 26 July after his historic visit to Nicaragua, the second free land in the Americas, to celebrate the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

I have come on pilgrimage to Nicaragua to witness the encounter of the Liberating God with his people. And here I will explain why God is present at every truly liberating revolution.

The president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, analyzed the recent major Latin American revolutions in the following way.

The Mexican revolution in 1910, in order to preserve liberty, he said, lessened justice. In the Cuban revolution, to achieve justice, he said, liberty was diminished.

It is now up to the Nicaraguan revolution to have both liberty and justice. I told Salvador Allende, the leader of the once liberated Chile: "You must travel the paths of both justice and liberty."

## The Church, Only a Sacrament

I do not support the schema without any reservations, but I could do no less than point out the generosity of this commitment to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This schema also expresses in a secular and approximate way the Christian ideal of the kingdom of God, founded on Jesus Christ, for whom the Church is only a sacrament, and not an exclusive boundary.

Pope John Paul II encouraged the members of the government junta and the Nicaraguan bishops to continue to seek agreement along the way they had begun, and he used special words to express this encouragement. He gave special consideration, he said, to an important aspect of the present situation in Nicaragua.

I am referring, he said, to the Literacy Campaign, to which so much energy is being devoted.

Almost in closing, let me now read you what I read to the Christians of Cuernavaca on Sunday, 10 August.

It sums up, to some extent, my thoughts, and it was written without the pressure caused by this stirring multitude now present here.

We have, his statement said, to announce a prayer of solidarity and a collection for the churches of Nicaragua. You should know that a general collection throughout all of Latin America has been scheduled for the 15th of this month, with the proceeds of the collection to be used as aid for the Church of Nicaragua. The money collected will be sent directly to the bishops of Nicaragua.

## Priority Given to Nicaragua

The needs are great in El Salvador, in Guatemala, in Bolivia, and in Honduras. But we consider aid to Nicaragua a priority, because the process of reconstruction and organization will have an immediate political impact throughout the entire region of Central America, and even throughout Latin America.

Aid to the Nicaraguan church is urgent. Of course, it will not be used for projects paralleling those conducted by the

National Reconstruction Government, but it will be used for evangelizing work within the specific context of the revolution.

It is up to us, he said, and to all who want to aid these churches, to enable these churches to provide an admirable and exemplary Christian touch to the revolution, as has never before been done.

We can not give them economic aid and tie it to conditions of particular models and ideologies, or even outside pastoral models.

#### A Determining Relation

Along with this economic aid, there must be information and understanding. We can not forget the pastoral letter from the Nicaraguan bishops dated 17 November, nor can we forget the conclusions of the religious men and women who met in Managua from 23 to 25 July of this year.

Nicaragua is vital to both the economics and politics of the region, just as the relation between the Church as an institution with the government is essential; these relations will be determining in the search for new courses for our nations.

Finally, because of my background, my presence here, and in particular my participation in the closing of the Literacy Campaign, I am asking you to include me as one of the popular literacy workers and if possible, as a member of the Popular Literacy Army, even if only in an honorary capacity.

7679

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### SIGNIFICANCE, RESULTS OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] The minister of education, Carlos Tunnermann, yesterday announced new battles in the field of education, during a meeting with EL NUEVO DIARIO.

He reported that a group has been finalizing the last preparations for the organization of the proposed vice ministry of popular lifetime education, which will begin to function in October.

Another of the tasks in this new battle is the phase of providing support for the CNA [Literacy Campaign] so that those who have just learned to read may continue to read simple educational materials provided through the CEPS [Sandinist Popular Education Collectives], and may then move on to accelerated primary studies, but not in the traditional format.

#### Anyone May Teach

We have realized the great importance of informal education and for that reason we will continue to maintain a close relationship with our brothers who have just learned to read; perhaps the "Raised Fist" program will continue.

Experience has shown us that anyone can become a popular teacher and teaching can be conducted anywhere, said the minister Carlos Tunnermann, in speaking of his own experiences with the Crusade.



## I Wanted To Be a Literacy Teacher

"I wanted to be a literacy teacher, but my time did not allow me to do so. I did, however, have the satisfaction of supervising the UAS [Sandinist Literacy Education Units] within the ministry of education, where a group of employees taught 21 of their comrades to read.

"For me the Literacy Crusade meant that an old dream was coming true. When I was a university student and Andres Garcia was minister of education, I began to realize the great importance of a literacy campaign.

"I always believed that when the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] came to power this dream would become a reality. I began to experience this reality when the FSLN leaders called me in San Jose, Costa Rica, to begin to work on the grandiose project of literacy education in Nicaragua within the National Reconstruction Government. So it was actually in Costa Rica that the vast project of the CNA began to take shape."

## Solidarity

"Another thing I take great pride in is that we began the CNA project almost without any money, and now our spending ranges between 100 and 120 million cordobas. We can be sure we will manage this fairly well because of the great solidarity and aid received from friendly peoples, such as the people of Mexico who sent us six helicopters to use for several months.

"We will use these helicopters to send the needed educational materials and the final literacy tests to the most remote places touched by the Crusade.

"In many cases economic aid was furnished just after simple conversations, and another factor that helped us is the ability of our technicians and the international advisory assistance we received. The secretary general of UNESCO, Amaduo Matheu Blow, after a very serious evaluation of our program, approved it, and issued an appeal to all of the nations of the world to help us."

## Assurance and Confidence

"The UNESCO secretary, in his visit to Nicaragua, before we began the Crusade, closely examined all the Crusade project

leaders; they answered him with confidence and thus passed the test. I remember the questions asked of Luis Aleman Robieto, Francisco Lacayo, Catarina Grisby, Roberto Saenz, and others," said the minister.

"Today the highest honor and prestige of the Revolutionary Government is that it won this battle in the cultural revolution, teaching over half a million people to read, and at the same time it has awakened interest in the nations of Latin America in literacy programs. On the very day when our literacy program ends, a similar program is beginning in Colombia. Guatemala is also preparing another literacy campaign, and Honduras began one some months ago.

"In 1981 UNESCO is planning a special program to try to wipe out illiteracy in the nations of Latin America, and Nicaragua's experience will be used in this program. UNESCO will also publish a book on our Crusade.

"The Crusade has been both a great mother and a great teacher. It has fed us and taught us what contents and what form to use so that our people, only yesterday outcasts, can be emancipated and join in our technological development through a systematic and liberating form of education."

From this great experiment will arise the new educational system of the new nation of Nicaragua.

#### Revealing Statistics

When the Crusade started, the census listed 668,948 illiterates, and of this number, 617,069 were considered able to be taught to read.

When the UAS [Sandinist Literacy Education Units] were begun, they taught 464,508 people to read, but to this number must be added the members of the EPS [People's Sandinist Army] who did not know how to read and write, a number calculated at about 20,000, plus 60,000 illiterates over the age of 10 who will be taught to read in the "Miskito" dialect in 186 communities. Along with some others not previously accounted for, the number totals over half a million people taught to read.

On 30 May, the statistics department of the CNA had 25,894 AP [Popular Literacy Teachers] registered, along with 47,665 brigade members of the EPA and 7,225 auxiliary technical instructors: a total of 80,784 persons.

The mass organizations provided valuable support for the Literacy Crusade, as the figures show: MOA [Workers Literacy Militias], 2,085; CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], 6,630; AMNLAE, [Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association], 1,207; ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators], 1,340 (Rojinegra Brigade); ATC [Agricultural Workers Association], 1,389; and Sandinist Youth, 27,134; this is a total of 39,782.

The ratio of the UAS in urban areas was five persons taught by one brigade member, and in rural areas, six to one.

#### Low Dropout Rate

The dropout rate of brigade members was very low, barely 3,044, and some were unable to continue because of illness. The minister of education said that students will now be more disciplined when they arrive, and will have a broader vision of our true situation.

#### Comparison

The literacy campaign in Cuba was conducted over a 2-year period, while ours lasted only 5 months.

In Cuba at that time the illiteracy rate was 23 percent; it was reduced to 3.9 percent; our illiteracy rate was 52 percent, and we managed to lower it to between 12 and 15 percent, which is a manageable percentage, and no longer an acute social problem.

Cuba at that time had about 6 million inhabitants; we have over 2 million. In Cuba 707,212 people took part in the Crusade: 268,420 literacy teachers and 100,000 brigade members, along with 34,727 teachers. Cuba is a small island which is traversed by a railway, while Nicaragua covers a larger area. But still our Crusade has prepared the new man for the new nation of Nicaragua, said the minister of education, Mr Tunnermann, who is pleased with the great task which is now about to be completed.

7679

CSO: 3010

PCU FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS, STRUGGLE

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 13 No 37, 1980, signed to press 8 Sep 80  
p 12

[Interview With PCU Secretary General Rodney Arismendi: "The PCU--Backbone of Resistance"]

[Text] HORIZONT: On 21 September of this year, the Communist Party of Uruguay (PCU) is observing the 60th anniversary of its founding. What are your thoughts on the occasion of this anniversary?

Rodney Arismendi: In the past 60 years, the party has had to fulfill many difficult tasks, and has remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Two characteristic features clearly mark the history of our party. First, the efforts of the PCU to organize the working class and raise its political consciousness, and to make progress in the struggle of the people of Uruguay for democracy, deep-rooted social changes, and for the defense of the interests of the working masses and the total population. The second characteristic consists of the international positions that our party has persistently pursued from the beginning.

Over the course of the years, the PCU has succeeded in developing into a true mass party with firm roots in the working class. About 75 percent of the party members come the working class. Through its press, radio programs, newspapers and other publications the party has performed extensive and aggressive propaganda work. Our party has fought patiently for the unity of the working class. It has made an essential contribution to the formation of the union association CNT which, at the time of the fascist putsch in 1973, united about 95 percent of all organized workers.

Communists fought for the unity of our people in the most advanced front lines by trying, first of all, to unite the left and later by organizing the Frente Amplio (Broad Front) that included Christian democrats, communists, socialists, leftist democrats and left-oriented members of the armed forces headed by General Liber Seregni.

In the hours of trial, the party had to face the most violent suppressive measures of the fascist dictatorship. It stood up honorably under this trial and became the most important organized force against the country's dictatorial regime. In its 60th year, our party has entered a new stage in its fight against the dictatorship. This stage is characterized by the fact that the PCU is making strong efforts to strengthen the unity of the Frente Amplio and all other democratic circles. We are sure that the progressive forces in the world will use the occasion of our party's anniversary to express their solidarity with the devoted struggle of the people of Uruguay against the willfulness of the regime.

HORIZONT: What are the conditions under which the PCU is presently carrying on its struggle, and how did the policies of the party affect the unification of all antifascist forces?

Rodney Arismendi: At the present time, our party is operating in complete illegality in Uruguay. There were times when 4,500 PCU members were imprisoned, among them members of the Central and Executive Committees as well as the leadership on various levels of the party. In spite of repression and torture, however, the dictatorship did not succeed in destroying the PCU. On the contrary, the party adjusted its activities to the new political conditions, published illegal publications like the magazine CARTA and other publications, and made progress in its propaganda work.

After the fascist putsch, the Communists are continuing their untiring efforts for the continuation of the Frente Amplio and are rallying loyally behind their heroic leader and first soldier, General Liber Seregni, in order to uphold the democratic anti-imperialist front as a center of all antifascist forces of Uruguay. We have now begun to fight for the unity and mutual cooperation of all opponents of fascism. The PCU policy has lately had the effect that the Frente Amplio has been strengthened and that abroad a "Committee of Democratic Cooperation" has been formed by personalities of the two traditional middle-class parties and the Broad Front.

Today, we are experiencing in Uruguay a revival of the struggle of our people against dictatorship, and the clearest marks of this revival are the workers' action against the union law as well as the demonstration of 1 May. Other expressions of this revival are increasingly strong demands by the unity-conscious opponents of the dictatorship to restore freedoms and rights in the country, to release immediately all political prisoners, to guarantee the freedom of democratic action for all parties, to open the way for a constitutional assembly, and to bring about a reorientation in the interest of the masses of economic policies that are now in the service of imperialism and international financial capital.

HORIZONT: How do the communists appraise the regime's attempts to give itself a democratic image through the "institutionalization process?"



Rodney Arismendi: At the present time, the dictatorship is making strong efforts to force on our country a wrong method of institutionalization through the so-called chronogram. This timetable plan wants to provide first a referendum on the constitution and then presidential elections with one or two candidates. In order to retain the structures of fascism, presidential candidates will be selected by the military while political parties are forbidden any kind of activity and thousands of patriots must waste away in prisons. This plan of the dictatorship is a maneuver to insure the power of the military. But the plan also reflects the increasing isolation of the regime here and abroad, and is a reaction to the worldwide solidarity campaign for the people of Uruguay in which the GDR also plays an important role. In view of its isolation, the dictatorship is trying to make headway by providing a fictitious restoration of constitutional rights in the country and an equally fictitious return of democracy. We believe we have succeeded, however, in unmasking the "chronogram" of the dictatorship on the international level. Inside the country, too, there is growing opposition to the timetable plan of the military. Even the two traditional middle-class parties, the Partido Nacional and the Partido Colorado, are increasingly condemning the "chronogram" and are even proclaiming that they will vote "no" during these false elections.

This development is the background for the fact that in recent times the dictatorship has increased its terror against our party, the backbone of the resistance movement in Uruguay. The recent arrest of Dr Pedro Cardoso, Socialist Party chairman, also demonstrated the repressive and fascist nature of the regime and its violation of rights.

HORIZONT: On account of the worldwide protest against the persecution, imprisonment and torture of political prisoners in Uruguay, several patriots were recently released. However, many leading representatives of the Frente Amplio are still in prison. What should the focus of the present international solidarity movement with the struggle of your people be?

Rodney Arismendi: The characteristic feature of the worldwide solidarity actions for our people is that they are carried out by a broad spectrum of social forces and political organizations. Among these people in the socialist brother states, representatives of churches, parliaments and democratic middle-class governments as well as the OAS and United Nations organizations.

Continued international protests against the willful measures of the dictatorship have forced the release of several thousand patriots. Nevertheless, about 3,000 political prisoners continue to waste away in prisons. Among them are eminent representatives of the Frente Amplio and our party, such as General Liber Seregni, General Victor Licandro, Jaime Perez, Luis Massera,



Alberto Altesar, Rosario Pietrarroia, Gerado Cuesta, Wladimir Turlansky, Jorge Mazzarovich, Leon Lev, Rita Ibarburí and others. The dictatorship, especially its fascist wing, plans to keep these patriots in prison until they are physically and psychologically destroyed. Therefore, the international campaign to release all political prisoners in Uruguay, which at the present time is closely tied to the fight against the "chronogram," must be intensified. There can be no doubt that these actions are an important factor in the defense of democracy in our country and in the continuation of the struggle against fascism and imperialism.

8889

CSO: 3103

# YAMANI SEEN AS THREAT TO OPEC UNITY, FUTURE

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 29-30

[Commentary by Erwin Arrieta Valera: "In Gravedigger of OPEC"]

[Text] Should the plans which the by no means clandestine foes of OPEC have been devising for some time materialize, history will unquestionably assign to Mr Yamani the mournful role of "gravedigger of OPEC," for all his "good and brilliant" offices performed on behalf of its disappearance.

Of course, that unfortunate role would be successfully culminated only if all, absolutely all of the other member nations in this entity, join the chorus of "perpetua' adoration" which that sort of ill-fated horseman of the apocalypse of oil seems to enjoy, as has been repeatedly demonstrated by some of the funeral assistants that he has had within the very bosom of OPEC every time they have approached the windows of the world news media, displaying, without any shame, the nakedness of their solidarity with the crafty action to which we have been accustomed from Mr Yamani, since he decided to sell his soul to the devil at the conference held in Vienna in September 1975.

The systematic opposition that the Saudi minister has put up against the increase in prices of hydrocarbons, which is merely giving them the fair value that rationally belongs to that strategic as well as depletable resource, contributes nothing to the merit of a defender of the interests which he supposedly obliged to protect, for the benefit not only of the array of peoples grouped together in OPEC, but also of all mankind. His participation within OPEC, representing more of a feudal kingdom than the people of Saudi Arabia themselves, has been geared to the making of tactical moves, carried out on occasions when he has managed to take advantage of the opportunity offered him by the geopolitical problem typifying the Middle East, which are completely alien to and dissociated from the purposes for which OPEC was created. On those occasions, he has appeared as the resplendent leader, and defender of the cause which in the past motivated men of the stature of Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo and Abdullah H. Tariki, and has succeeded in overpowering those who dream of imitating his thousand-and-one-faceted Saudi idiosyncrasy.

After completing his mission and succeeding in meeting the goals of the regional geopolitics, he retires to his quarters and begins maneuvering to give way to the pressure against OPEC which he has negotiated and accepted as compensation.

If anyone has used OPEC as a political weapon to settle the conflicts typical of the Middle East, it has been Yamani; and when he attains his goals, he clearly opposes making the price of hydrocarbons reach the cost of producing the energy generated from other alternate sources, which should be an immediate objective of OPEC, not because it is in the interest of the producing countries to become replete with petrodollars, but because it is time to forestall the apocalyptic crisis that is hovering over all mankind, if the squandering of a resource that is becoming irretrievably depleted continues. Whereas, in some of the OPEC member nations, there is retained a latent spirit of achieving and maintaining the unity which would lend the entity strength with which to resist the onslaughts of its foes and to defend the lofty goals which prompted its creation, Mr Yamani interprets and sells the theory that such unity is confined only to the prices that he wants to set, because he has been so instructed in the bilateral agreements which he has concluded behind the back of OPEC, conceding other purposes which are different from, alien to and dissociated from the principles of this important entity. Thus, without shame of any kind, he has been setting the ceiling on the prices which he has considered as a unitary goal, throwing into the abundance of the world market a meager million additional barrels per day, a decision which has not even been marked by the noble intention of mitigating the greed for energy of the squanderers, but rather, and this is the most serious and criminal aspect, in order to allow stocks to be stored and accumulated so as to create an over-supply that would later turn like a boomerang against the price structure of hydrocarbons. With this revolutionary feat, Yamani has assumed the right to turn over to the devil the interests and wealth, not only of the other peoples accompanying him in OPEC, but also of the people of Saudi Arabia themselves, who are the real owners of that million additional barrels per day which the feudal lord has ordered drained from the deposits where Allah had put them for better purposes and for the fortune of his own people, and where they are doing no harm to anyone. He has, rather, transferred that wealth to other artificial recipients, located beyond their borders, giving it to those who would use it to bombard the interest of the oil producing countries.

The unity of OPEC does not depend solely on the setting of a common price, as Yamani and his loudspeakers are trying to make us believe, because that is not feasible in the present international oil situation. That unity is far less likely to be achieved, particularly if it related to a single price that Yamani's strategy "gets wind of." The unity of views which should exist, and in this regard we agree with what Leonardo Montiel Ortega has stated on several occasions, need not necessarily coincide with the unification of prices, which does not always mean nor constitute a protection thereof. But, in order to achieve this so much desired unity of views,

it will be necessary to adhere to the propositions and principles which gave rise to OPEC. The fact is that, in order to regain the spirit once inspired by the genius of Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo, OPEC must be relieved of the detrimental and alien burdens that Mr Yamani has brought into it. Herein, Venezuela has the opportunity to revive the militant action which marked it in the past and which granted it the role of director and guide that it assumed when it was up to Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo and Hugo Perez La Salvia to act. That role was later inexplicably abandoned and replaced with a "laissez faire, laissez passer" attitude, without any more significance than that involved in taking a faded, conciliatory position which, without any definition, has become the inveterate conduct maintained since the OPEC conference held in Vienna in September 1975, of unfortunate memory.

If Mr Yamani wants to arbitrarily take over a wealth that does not belong to him, that will be a problem for his conscience and for the settlement of accounts that the people of Saudi Arabia will have to make sooner or later, as the dialectics of history have proven in instances of similar depredation. But it is not for us to follow him because, in the defense of our own interests, we have found complete identification and coincidence in the common interest which the very existence of OPEC demands.

OPEC constitutes a very important and beautiful instrument of redemption, too much so to be buried in the ditch that Yamani has been digging for 5 years. The celebration of the 20th anniversary of its creation may be a propitious occasion to renew the faith in its principles and to give it a turn of the helm to resume the direction charted for it by its illustrious founders. We know that, in order to do this, it will be necessary to hold a crusade and to start a difficult endeavor, for which a large amount of courage will have to be mustered. But a thinking and rational courage, because, in all fairness, we are aided by reason which we can use to counter Mr Yamani's confusion. A courage nurtured with justice and dignity, such as that practiced by Hugo Perez La Salvia, when it was up to him to take up the cause bequeathed to him by Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo, whose ashes scattered over the open sea did not mean burial, but rather symbolize and give notice that his endeavor and his effort can never be the object of the "gravedigger of OPEC."

2909

CSO: 3010

# EDITORIAL CONDEMNS CAP ROLE IN CUBAN SABOTAGE CASE

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 2-4

[Editorial by J.O.: "The Case of the 'Cuban Plane': Determinations and Warnings"]

[Text] In order to analyze the "case of the Cuban plane" it is essential that we first make some conceptual determinations in an attempt to put the difficult matter in an ethical, legal and logical context, the parameters of which must be used to evaluate the known facts comprising it, and the political consequences stemming from the entire affair.

Let us observe: The first determination is that this analysis must begin with the most absolute repudiation of the crime of having blown up an unarmed civil aircraft with 73 persons aboard. The crime is horrendous, repugnant and abominable. Those who have tried to see in it an "act of war" justified by the implacable nature of the Cuban tyranny overlook the fact that even war has laws, and even though dying and killing are inherent in war, mankind has typified "war crimes," with the interpretation that, even though killing in combat is considered lawful, the cowardly murder of children, old people and unarmed civilians, and indiscriminate acts of violence or terrorism against hospitals or nonmilitary civilian targets, are not war, but crimes. The blowing up of the Cuban plane, even if one accepts the "war" theory, which is certainly not the case, is a war crime.

The second determination is that the incident cannot be included within the inevitable polarization of the enemies of the so-called "Cuban revolution" and those who explain, justify or defend it in a cold, lukewarm or heated fashion. The argument that, in Marxist dialectics and, especially, the practice of disregard for human life and dignity of the totalitarian regimes, crimes have been perpetrated which are as horrendous as the blowing up of the Cuban Airline Enterprise plane, or more so, cannot explain that abominable, cowardly collective murder of 73 persons, without succumbing to a paradoxical defense of fascism or its like. From an ethical and political standpoint, they are only different versions of an essentially identical model.



Now that these determinations have been made, we must give some warnings to prevent the reasoning process from falling into the countless traps that outward appearances, illusions and emotions place in the path of a dispassionate, logical analysis of this incident. The first warning is that we are confronted with an incident wherein the participants are consubstantially spurious and congenitally deceptive, and that the very repugnant nature of the incident in which they are involved, and of its presumed or alleged perpetrators, leads them to lie, distort, exaggerate, conceal and overrate to such an extent that each and every one of their words must be gaged and compared with the facts to which they relate, without being concerned nor wasting much time calibrating the sincerity of the moral indignation on which they claim to have based their action, nor the values that they claim to defend.

Who are the actors in this drama? What degree of credibility can be given to their statements? Let us see:

The first actor is Prime Minister Fidel Castro. He heads the government of the country of which the victimized plane and the majority of the passengers who were killed are natives. His moral authority to express indignation at the crime is null, although his reason may be valid and his right unquestionable. Therefore, we must suspect that his lack of moral scruples for the same or similar crimes might prompt him to use the valid reasons and rights of his protest for purposes other than those of the justice sought for those who appear to be the presumable perpetrators of the act. The crime seeks a guilty person at any price. In the case of Castro, it is not the justice of punishing the guilty person that matters, but rather the price, and a guilty person, whoever it may be. And if it is an enemy of his, all the better. Hence, the universal indignation at the repugnant crime could serve as a cloak for committing an additional crime, such as punishing someone who is not to blame, only because it suits Castro to do so.

The second actor in the drama is the heterogeneous and almost incomprehensible group that may be categorized with the general designation of "Cuban exiles." Therein, the adventurer is alongside the mystic, the racist alongside the hero, and the mercenary alongside the altruist. And it is increasingly difficult to distinguish one from the other.

Desperation appears to have broken all moral barriers, and from the pact that has been formed there has emerged the most complicated, incomprehensible series of betrayals, double-dealing and assassinations which have been far more effective in eliminating the opposition to Castro, on the part of the enormous mass of Cubans living abroad, than anything Castro has been able to do to combat and neutralize them.

It is with these two actors, Castro and the Cuban "exile," that the President of the Republic of Venezuela, C.A. Perez, joined and mingled, before and during the incident of the Cuban plane. Hence, the third actor in this drama is C.A. Perez. His contradictory nature has prompted him to seriously



compromise his government, his country and the Armed Forces, in a repulsive and monstrous incident, and to commit crimes to conceal a legally and politically reprehensible conduct. The actions and reactions of the first two actors, Castro and the exile, while not morally justifiable, are at least humanly and political understandable. The conduct of this third actor is not morally justifiable nor humanly or politically understandable. Therefore, his conduct must be examined in the light of an analysis of a personality that is psychopathic, and as such incoherent and inexplicable from a logical standpoint.

### The Background

The facts confirm this. The most relevant of them is that the main suspect in the crime, and the person on who public attention has been directed with the most intensive rage, Dr Orlando Bosch, did not come to Venezuela in 1976 either clandestinely or on his own, but at the behest of C.A. Perez, who had him called to Nicaragua by his chief of personal security, Orlando Garcia, also a Cuban. In the course of these proceedings, this fact was fully proven by the CANTV [National Telephone Company of Venezuela] bills which show that the calls to Nicaragua from DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] and from Orlando Garcia's office were made to Bosch's telephone. Further background for this incident is a pact made with Bosch in 1974 after the explosion of two bombs in Caracas, one at the Venezuelan-Cuban Institute of Culture and the other at the Panamanian Embassy in Caracas. On that occasion, Bosch, who was in Caracas, was arrested by DISIP and, in exchange for his release and impunity for this incident, a pact was made whereby Bosch promised that his organization would not make any attacks on Venezuelan soil, nor against Venezuelan property or citizens abroad. One notes here a "pact" similar to the type made by the North American "Mafia," and one perceives here the kind of duplicity that is typical of Perez; because the minister of interior, Luis Pinerua Ordaz was not informed of the "pact," and in good faith told the press that Bosch was neither under arrest nor in Venezuela. The fact that he was, and was also under arrest, was proven during the trial. He left Venezuela on 2 December 1974 with a forged Dominican passport with the name of "Luis Perez," which was supplied to him by his fellow countryman and favorite policeman of C.A. Perez, Orlando Garcia.

The call to Nicaragua 2 years later, in 1976, a few weeks before the attack on the Cuban Airline Enterprise plane, was precisely for the purpose of arranging an "expansion" of the area of "immunity" in the pact, to Panama, Colombia and Costa Rica, and a reconcentration of Bosch's terrorist activity in countries in which it suited Perez for it to take place.

But here the matter becomes complicated, divided, interconnected and involved in the same contradictions and paradoxes that are the essence of the multiple, pathological personality of Perez. With the second actor in this drama, the Cuban "exile," chief of "Division 54" of DISIP (maximum security-counterintelligence) was another Cuban, Ricardo Morales Navarrete, alias

"El Monki," Bosch did not want to come to Venezuela, because that individual was his mortal enemy. And he is, because in the past Morales Navarrete belonged to the same anti-Castro organization as Bosch, and it was with him that he had fired a bazooka at a Soviet ship anchored in the port of Miami. When the pair were arrested by the North American police, Morales Navarrete arranged for his release with the prosecutor, and, in exchange for this, served as a main witness for the 8-year sentence imposed on Bosch. So, Bosch spent 4 years in jail, and was released on bail for good behavior. With the passage of time, Bosch returned to his anti-Castro activity, and Morales Navarrete, through Orlando Garcia's auspices, landed in C.A. Perez' DISIP as top-ranking chief of an important division. Orlando Garcia himself is not without a background either. He was, among other things, the main actor in the abortive and irresponsible "Rupunini" episode in late 1969. All this prompted Bosch to fear coming to Caracas, a fear which he overcame when another Cuban entered upon the scene: Luis Posada Carriles who, in turn, had been a high-ranking official of DISIP during the previous government of Rafael Caldera, and who, after the change of government in 1973, had left and founded a private surveillance firm ("ICICA") in which the Venezuelan photographer, Hernan Ricardo, rendered services. It was with the backing of Posada Carriles that Bosch decided to come to Venezuela. On 8 September 1976 (a month before the crime involving the Cuban Airlines Enterprise plane), Orlando Bosch arrived in Venezuela. He came with a forged passport, and was received at Maiquetia with "VIP" treatment by Perez' police officials, Orlando Garcia and Ricardo Morales Navarrete. When the latter saw him, he said to him: "Let us leave everything in the past." Bosch did not reply. He greeted his friend, Luis Posada Carriles, and, shortly thereafter, they took off for Caracas on the freeway. Bosch stayed at the Anaeco Hilton, at the expense of the Venezuelan Government. The next day, he was visited by DISIP officials. They gave him credentials in the name of "Luis Perez" to carry arms, and assigned him two vehicles for his personal use and that of his bodyguards. One of them was the photographer Hernan Ricardo.

#### The Events

The Capriles Network's photographer, Hernan Ricardo, was "helped" with occasional jobs done for his friend, Luis Posada Carriles, and with "operational photography" missions performed for DISIP. One of these missions was assigned to him in early October 1976. He was to travel to Trinidad and there board the Cuban Airlines Enterprise plane, and would make a landing, enroute from Guyana, to take photographs of some North Koreans who would be traveling to Havana. They were all experts in subversive guerrilla warfare. The Cuban Airlines Enterprise DC-8, carefully guarded the night before at the Georgetown airport, departed there at 0935 hours on the morning of 6 October, arriving in Trinidad at 1130 hours. No one got off, and no service was given to the plane. There, the Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo boarded the plane, the latter with a forged passport.

The plane left Port-of-Spain and arrived at Barbados at 1225 hours. There, the Venezuelans got off. A few minutes after the plane had taken off, the pilot announced to the tower an explosion and smoke on board. With only a few miles to cover in its attempt to return, the plane crashed into the sea. Meanwhile, the Venezuelans were lodged in a hotel room for which they had made a reservation in Caracas. In the afternoon, they moved to another one, and, at night, boarded a BWIA plane and returned to Trinidad. The next day, they were arrested by the police in Port of Spain.

#### Where Should the Trial Be Held?

The mere fact that they had boarded the plane in Trinidad and left it in Barbados was sufficient to put the two Venezuelans at the very top of the list of suspects. The fact that Ricardo was a bodyguard for Bosch, an employee of Luis Posada Carriles, heightened the evidence considerably. Did Ricardo set the bomb in the plane's restroom? Meticulous tests conducted by British experts have proven unquestionably that the bomb exploded in the baggage compartment. And the Venezuelans never had access to it. This matter will continue to be discussed ad infinitum.

But what is important to stress now is another conduct, considerably more suspicious and far more obvious: the conduct of the President of the Republic of Venezuela, C.A. Perez, and of the authorities under his command and influence. On the one hand, if anyone should know about Bosch's innocence, it was the DISIP itself, for which he worked. So, when the aforementioned evidence began to work against Bosch, and Ricardo's statements in Trinidad tended to incriminate him, the authorities of the Perez government protected Bosch, housed him as a privileged guest in the DISIP itself, and hired the services of a lawyer to defend him, in the event that he encountered problems with the justice system.

Meanwhile, Dr David Morales Bello, and the prosecutor in charge, Dr Victor Ortega Mendoza, traveled to Trinidad. As a result of these direct negotiations and those conducted by phone by C.A. Perez with Eric Williams and Fidel Castro, the Venezuelans being held in Trinidad were moved to Caracas. Why? This fact, inexplicable from the standpoint of international law, explains everything: Perez could not allow that trial to be held where it should have been held, in Barbados. The risk was enormous! If it were held in a place beyond his control, he would run the risk of having his grotesque and irresponsible duplicity exposed. Williams, for his part, would do what Castro asked him to do. This attitude is reasonable. After all, the crime had not been committed in Trinidad, nor did it affect the people of Trinidad, nor was the plane of that nationality. It was Castro to whom Williams acceded, and the latter acted thusly for two reasons. Because, although it was true that there were two suspects in custody in Trinidad, the main suspect, but also a really dangerous enemy, was in Caracas. Castro agreed to ask Williams to send the suspects to Caracas to be tried, if Perez would assure their conviction and that of Orlando Bosch.

This was the pact that was made. And Bosch changed from being Perez' guest to being Perez' prisoner. The personages who acted from that time on are more than well known. They will appear again, and will show up in the "Carmona case," the "Sierra Nevada case," and all the cases on which the truculent personality of Perez casts its shadow. David Morales Bello and Otto Marin Gomez, Victor Ortega Mendoza and Judge Estaba Moreno; and, of course, the Cubans, Orlando Garcia and Morales Navarrete. The episode might perhaps have had a "happy" ending if it had not been for some obstacles: Despite the overwhelming circumstantial evidence, gradually, not only was it proven that the bomb was set by Ricardo, and that Bosch, who was at least the "intellectual" perpetrator, had nothing to do with that, but also the tests made and the meticulous review of the CU-455's flight route exonerated the "obvious" suspects from all blame. Prominent in this respect was the test made by a British office which proved that the bomb had not exploded where it had been thought, in the restroom, but rather in the baggage compartment. And Ricardo had not carried any luggage on his short flight, nor could he ever have had access to it. Thus, the mystery of the sabotaging or explosion of the plane was diverted from those on which it was focused at first to other areas obviously concerned about diverting attention toward "the guilty and the innocent." A few months ago, it was learned that Morales Navarrete had been arrested in Florida on charges of having been involved in drug smuggling on a huge scale. When he was jailed, "someone" paid a large bail for him. He had made it known that, if they abandoned him, he would talk. The one who paid the bail was Orlando Garcia. Orlando Garcia is the chief of C.A. Perez' personal bodyguards, today.

#### Abuse of Authority, Treason to the Nation and Other Things

If anything is clear in the case of the "Cuban plane" it is the gross violation of the law and of procedures. In the first and foremost place, the matter of jurisdiction is obvious. Venezuela has no jurisdiction to judge incidents related to the abominable crime of the terrorist attack on a Cuban plane, in which not even one Venezuelan was killed, and which took place under the unquestionable jurisdiction of Barbados. Why did a prominent attorney and member of the National Congress, accompanied by the prosecutor in charge, Ortega Mendoza, travel to Trinidad and secure the de facto transfer of the suspects in custody there? Were even the formal details required by international and internal law for extradition carried out? And, once here, the defects in procedure were so ridiculous and obvious that, in order to keep the records under control, they were removed from the common penal jurisdiction and taken to the military courts, after a visit, in broad daylight, made to Miraflores by Judge Estaba Moreno, who was, moreover, notoriously linked with the famous "tribe" of C.A. Perez' trusted attorney. The reasons for this change were obvious. Even under the control assumed by the fact that the trial would be conducted by Judge Estaba Moreno, what Bosch was saying bothered Perez, and some of his accusations were beginning to be believed and reprinted abroad. The MIAMI



HERALD sent three reporters to Caracas, and one of them recognized "Monki" Morales Navarrete as a CIA man. They were violently expelled from Venezuela. Subsequently, however, the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN published an editorial in which it asked Perez for an explanation of his pacts and ties with Bosch. It was then that Bosch was turned over to the military jurisdiction. There, at least, he could not talk, and it would be possible to guarantee Castro the results of the trial, as he had been promised on the night of 7 October. But matters became extended, complicated and prolonged. The year 1978 arrived. The country awoke to the "Carmona" case, which caught Morales Bello and the minister of justice on another "secret mission" in Washington. And, finally, December came and Perez was defeated, and had to give up the reins of power which he had exercised in such an irresponsible and arbitrary manner, compromising the country, its institutions, its justice system and its Armed Forces in a repugnant, monstrous incident, the assassination of 73 persons and the assassination of Venezuelan law and rights, to conceal what he might have had to do with that, in betraying Venezuela to a professed and confessed terrorist.

#### '...And Their Exercise Must Be Subject to Them'

Article 117 of the Constitution establishes a principle, a principle called that of "legality," the upholding of which determines whether a system and a government can be described as "democratic." This article reads as follows: "...The Constitution and the laws define the powers of the public authorities, and their exercise must be subject to them." What does this mean? "To define" is, as its etymology indicates, "de-finire," in other words, setting limits. This means that the public authorities cannot go beyond what the Constitution commands them and authorizes them to do. In other words, the president of the republic cannot do anything other than what the Constitution commands him to do, and he is only permitted to do what the Constitution and the laws allow him to do. And now we should ask, do the Constitution and the laws of the republic permit, command or authorize the president to make pacts with acknowledged terrorists? Does the Constitution authorize the president to make a pact with the autocrat of a totalitarian state on the results of a trial? Does the Constitution allow the president to force the republic's jurisdiction over an incident outside of the territory? Does his status as commander in chief of the Armed Forces authorize him to subject to the special jurisdiction of military justice a case completely outside of its venue? The records of the "Cuban plane" could answer all these questions, in a trial which should be started against C.A. Perez, for abuse of authority, treason to the nation and other crimes, if there were in Venezuela "a desire to settle this."

#### 'Pepi'

"Pepi" began his political career as secretary of government for the state of Lara at the time of Betancourt. There, he enacted a simple, effective system. What the AD [Democratic Action] governor banned, he permitted.

What the AD governor punished, he pardoned. Anyone whom the AD governor would not receive, he called. What they did not achieve with the white, was obtained with the green. In this way, he made COPEI [Social Christian Party] powerful in Lara, and in this way he became regional strong man. Nothing is said about the effectiveness of a government which was ruled on the regional scale with this dichotomy. Now, in the Ministry of Interior, "Pepi" is still doing the same thing. But the office in Carmelitas is not the Government Residence of Barquisimeto. And what is at stake is nothing less than the COPEI candidacy for 1983. Hence, "Pepi" is not a minister, but rather a dispenser of favors. Hence, "Pepi" is not concerned about the security of the state (that is left to Remberto Uzcategui), but rather with the possibility of his candidacy. Hence, "Pepi" is a factor for serious upheaval in the government. "Pepi" arranged the policy on prices undoing everything that Minister Ugueto had done. Perez Rodriguez discusses the problem of sugar with "Pepi," not with the minister of agriculture. And so on, the examples are plentiful, until the latest one. On the afternoon of Monday, 29 September, the minister of interior "notified" the editors of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] operation. Hence, the PTJ appeared ridiculous; and "Pepi" virtually requested the resignation of his director. The seriousness of this incident needs no more colors to paint it; it paints itself.

2909

CSO: 3010



## CORPOVEN TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 1980 OUTLINED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 7

[Text] CORPOVEN, S.A., offered 546 courses during the first half of 1980 to satisfy the need to train its workers on the national level, it has been reported by Afra Escobar, supervisor of training for this subsidiary.

Those courses were attended by 2,034 participants for a total of 117,910 man hours in the following areas: management, supervisory, technical, secretarial, administrative, languages and others. These areas are accorded priority within the complex of training activities carried out by CORPOVEN personnel.

In developing these activities, the firm had the decisive support of the Petroleum and Petrochemical Training Institute--INAPET--whose principle objective is to train petroleum and petrochemical workers at all levels, from the electrical solderer to the technical supervisor.

In those cases where INAPET is not equipped to satisfy the required training needs, the firm contracts courses directly with other institutions, in Venezuela as well as overseas, or gives internal courses using its own resources. Another important aspect is on-the-job training, which is done through rotating personnel in the various functions, special assignments, vacation replacements, etc.

All these activities are carried out in accordance with the Annual Training Program, as a result of the investigation of individual training needs in May of each year by the various supervisory levels. In that program priorities are pointed out which reflect the immediate requirements for optimal performance in current positions, as well as those requirements needed to comply with the development of medium and long-term career planning.

The training program developed by CORPOVEN covers the operational areas of Anaco, Barinas, El Palito, Maracaibo, Puerto La Cruz, Valencia and Caracas. It should be stressed that through technological agreements, CORPOVEN makes it possible for its professionals, especially in the fields of engineering

and geology, to take advanced courses overseas which are not normally offered in this country. These people, on returning to the country, serve, in a way, as distribution agents, imparting the knowledge acquired to the personnel under their supervision.

#### Assistantship Program

In order to implement the National Assistantship Program, CORPOVEN has signed an agreement with the Education-Industry Foundation--FUNDEI. The number of assistantships granted is equal to 2 percent of the number of workers and is directed primarily at students who are in the last 2 years of study for technical careers; in this way the firm offers them the opportunity to add to their theoretical knowledge with practical experience, as required for their total training.

In addition CORPOVEN has its own Internal Assistanship Program, offered especially to university students, who must undergo a rigorous selection process.

8735

CSO: 3010

ALFONZO RAVARD DISCUSSES PDVSA FINANCIAL PICTURE

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 24 Aug 80 Sec 1 p 24

[Text] Consolidated gains reached 12.48 billion bolivars, compared with 6.621 billion in 1978.

State participation increased to 38.29 billion bolivars in 1979, compared with 24.564 billion in 1978.

Punto Fijo, 23 Aug (Special)--The financial reports of Venezuelan petroleum industry operations are very satisfactory, Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard, president of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. [PDVSA], declared today.

General Alfonzo referred specifically to the 1979 results, saying that in that period there were substantial increases in state participation and in stocks of subsidiary firms, with the net result of an important increase in the nation's participation.

General Alfonzo said that the net consolidated profits of the industry in 1979 were 13.48 billion bolivars, compared with 6.221 [sic] billion in 1978. General Alfonzo thus gave a preview of some of the figures contained in the annual report of PDVSA, which is in the process of being printed.

He added that state participation increased 56 percent during the year 1979, from 24.564 billion bolivars in 1978 to 38.29 billion in 1979. The nation's participation, through taxes, bonuses and the industry's profits, reached the record figure of 58.26 bolivars per barrel in 1979, surpassing by a large margin the 38.68 bolivars per barrel in 1978, that is, an increase of almost 20 bolivars.

When asked whether there are indeed increased operating costs in the Venezuelan petroleum industry, General Alfonzo responded as follows:

"PDVSA, aware of the need to maintain operating costs at the lowest possible level, has made constant efforts to insure adequate control of the same. However, it is inevitable that there should be a certain increase in costs as a result of various factors which are characteristic of the tasks confronting the national petroleum industry. There has been a steady expansion

of operations, and it has been necessary to train the human cadres needed to face the levels of activity being planned and projected. Operations in traditional areas are increasingly difficult and require a greater effort due to the aging of the deposits; this means secondary recovery, repair and reconditioning work on wells which are becoming ever less productive. Finally, inflation, in Venezuela as in the countries where the special equipment required by the industry is purchased, contributes inevitably to these increasing costs."

With respect to investments, which in 1979 totaled 6.516 billion bolivars, Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard explained that these were earmarked for maintaining present operations as well as for creating the infrastructure and installations required in the future. He said that the sustained rate in investment figures and the industry's demonstrated capacity to invest efficiently permit the industry to predict that during 1980 investments will reach 8.5 billion bolivars. He added that this figure will increase progressively until it reaches a level of some 20 billion bolivars annually around the middle of the decade.

General Alfonzo also confirmed that PDVSA and its affiliates are continuing to develop their efforts to increase the purchase of materials and equipment manufactured here at home, which depends basically on whether these can meet the demands for the strict standards of quality, safety and trustworthiness which have always been traditional in the petroleum industry. Thus he emphasized that in spite of the complexity of the installations, more than 40 percent of the materials and equipment purchased for the projected changes in refining methods in Amuay and El Palito were manufactured by domestic firms.

"The petroleum industry is devoting increasing efforts to giving technological support to Venezuelan industries in their manufacturing process as well as in administrative matters, so that our national industry may fulfill two basic, unavoidable conditions: the goods and services that the petroleum industry requires must meet the conditions for quality adequately, and they must be available within the required periods," General Alfonzo warned.

The president of PDVSA declared that this firm, knowing the industrial development policy advocated by the national government, and in view of the development projects planned for its own subsidiary firms, encourages and performs an evaluation of national industry in those areas which affect the operations of the petroleum industry, for the purposes of ascertaining its technical capacity, promoting the manufacture of goods to the maximum degree and demanding that these goods be manufactured according to recognized standards.

He indicated that consequently, from the end of 1978 to the end of 1979, the following assessments were made:

Evaluation of the national metalworking industry, in August, 1978; soldered pipe plants, October, 1978; Venezuelan naval industry, March 1979; evaluation of the quality of valves manufactured in our country, May, 1979; the fire-proofing materials industry, July, 1979; the insulation industry, August, 1979; the manufacture of galvanic anodes for cathode safety, August, 1979; and a compendium of evaluations of manufacturers of goods for the petroleum industry, October, 1979.

The result of this research was delivered to the Ministry of Energy and Mines and to the Venezuelan Council for Industrial Standards (COVENIN), while at the same time, the individual firms evaluated were also informed of the outcome.

Finally he stated PDVSA's intention to announce--with enough lead time--to interested sectors the plans and programs which it proposes to carry out, in order to give those who wish to join in this effort actively, including all Venezuelans, the opportunity to participate.

8735

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

EXPLORATORY DRILLING IN ZULIA--An exploratory well seeking new hydrocarbon deposits is being drilled by MARAVEN, S.A., in the Los Manueles field in Colon District in the state of Zulia "to evaluate the petroleum potential of sediments of the cretaceous layer," as announced by geologist Jose Matos, superintendent of geology of the Production Operations Division of the firm. Los Manueles, Las Cruces and West Tarra are the three hydrocarbon production centers operated by MARAVEN, S.A., a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., in the southwestern part of Zulia State. Well CM-45 has been drilled to facilitate investigation of the possible presence of hydrocarbons in a geologic structure which has been identified through samples and seismic interpretations previously made by the firm's technicians. Matos explained that the chief purpose is to evaluate the petroleum potential of the cretaceous sediments, in which it is expected there will be drilling to a depth of 10,152 feet (3,094 meters). "In well CM-45 we plan to reach a final depth of 14,300 feet (4,360 meters). The drilling of this well is extremely important, since if it turns out to be productive, we will be able to increase our hydrocarbon reserves. In addition, the future program of drilling development in the Los Manueles field depends on the results obtained." The cost of drilling exploratory well CM-45 has been estimated at 18 million bolivars. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 23] 8735

CARDON REFINERY PRODUCTION--Punto Fijo, 23 Aug (Special)--A total of 956,360 cases of twenty-four 1-liter cans each of automotive lubricant was produced by the packing plant of Maraven's Cardon Refinery during the period January-July 1980, representing a monthly average of 159,393 cases. Likewise, Cardon produced 138,186 19-liter pans of oils and 81,704 210-liter drums, representing monthly averages of 23,039 and 13,617 units respectively. A technical report also reveals that the Cardon Refinery produced 33,800 cubic meters of lubricating oil for bulk shipment. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 24 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 4] 8753

ANTI-CASTRO CONGRESS--Caracas, 8 Oct (AFP)--Anti-Castro leader Hubert Matos will attend a congress that Cuban exiles will hold here from 17 to 19 October on behalf of "an independent and democratic Cuba," one of the organizers of the event announced today. The congress is being sponsored by the communities of exiles in Caracas and seven other Venezuelan cities, several of which were recently visited by Matos' son, whose name is the same. The congress, it was announced here, seeks "to make a responsible effort to analyze and reflect on Cuba's problems," while studying initiatives aimed at "the immediate release of political prisoners." Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky may also attend. The anti-Castro event is being held here at a time when relations between Fidel Castro's regime and that of Social Christian Luis Herrera Campins are at their coldest, practically on the verge of a total break. [Excerpt] [PA101329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 8 Oct 80]

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October 31, 1980

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